

14
TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, MAY, 1852.

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1852.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to coöperate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. The officers of this Society shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom six shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur by death or otherwise in their own Board.

ART. 8. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, *ex officio*, Members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 9. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the week of the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the seventh article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 10. The Managers shall meet at such time and place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 11. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and, in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such Member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 12. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 13. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman or Secretary.

ART. 14. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers

ANNUAL MEETING.

1852.

THE Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society was held in Park Street Vestry, on Monday, May 24, at 12 o'clock, M.

The President, Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, took the chair, and called on the Rev. WILLIAM JENKS to open the meeting, with reading the Scriptures and prayer, which was done in accordance with this request.

The records of the corresponding meeting of the last year were then read by the Secretary.

The first item of business was the election of officers.

For this purpose, the Secretary was requested to act as a committee to distribute, sort, and count the votes.

This being done, it was found that the officers of the preceding year were elected, with the addition to the Board of Managers of RICHARD GIRDLER. (*See list of officers at the close of the Report.*)

The second item of business was the presentation of the Treasurer's Report, which was read by the President, together with the certificate of the Auditors, Messrs. JABEZ C. HOWE and AMOS A. LAWRENCE; which report, as thus read, was accepted, and referred to the committee on the Report of the Board of Managers, to be printed.

The third item of business was the presentation of the Report of the Board of Managers. This was done by the Secretary, and an abstract of the same was read. The report, an abstract of which was read, was referred, to be printed, with such additions and modifications as they should see fit, to the committee which was appointed to prepare it, viz., the SECRETARY, Rev. Dr. JENKS, Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, and Hon. FRANCIS C. GRAY.

While this item of business was under consideration, letters addressed to the Secretary from the Rev. Dr. JENKS, Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, and Hon. FRANCIS C. GRAY, were read to the Society, stating that they had carefully examined the Documents and the Report, and expressing their approbation and concurrence.

The fourth item of business was the consideration and decision of the question, whether there should be a Public Annual Meeting, and the question was decided, in accordance with the opinion and wishes of the Board of Managers, in the negative.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. SHARP, the Society adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT.

DECEMBER 4, 1852.

WITH grateful acknowledgments to our heavenly Father, the Managers of the Prison Discipline Society present their **TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.**

In the introduction they desire to notice the death of three of their associates, who have been nineteen years Vice-Presidents of this society, viz., —

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER,
ELIJAH HEDDING, AND
THOMAS H. GALLAUDET.

All three of them have written their names on our hearts, and on the hearts of tens of thousands of American Christians. They well represented the large class of Christians with whom they were respectively connected — the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Congregational churches. Their intelligence, their philanthropy, their catholic spirit, their long-continued and important services, their delightful manners, their wisdom in council, their patience and perseverance in action, their almost uniform health and industry, their attainments, their accomplishments, their good old age, their peaceful death, and, as we believe, their exceeding great reward, are themes of delightful contemplation; and our prayer for ourselves and our children is, that we may imitate their example, so far as they imitated the Author of our religion, and that with them we may inherit the promises, and dwell eternally in those mansions which our Savior has gone to prepare for his disciples, that where he is, there they may be also.

With this notice of departed friends we present the following

ARRANGEMENT OF THE REPORT.

PART I.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS OF 1851-52.

PART II.

GENERAL TOPICS TOUCHING THE INTERESTS OF PRISON
DISCIPLINE.

PART III.

NOTICE OF STATE PRISONS.

PART IV.

HOUSES OF REFUGE, STATE REFORM AND FARM SCHOOLS.

PART V.

INADEQUATE PROVISION FOR LUNATICS.

PART VI.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PART I.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS OF 1851-52.

MAINE.

RULES and By-Laws for the Government and Discipline of the Maine State Prison, at Thomaston, with a Catalogue of Officers. Bangor: William Thompson, Printer. 1850. 12mo. pp. 20.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison to His Excellency the Governor and Council. House Document No. 4, Thirty-First Legislature. Dated April 30, 1851. 12mo. pp. 25.

Reports of the Trustees, Steward, and Superintendent of the Insane Hospital, 1851. Published agreeably to Resolve of the Legislature. Augusta: Wm. T. Johnson, Printer to the State. 12mo. pp. 60.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Reports of the Warden, Physician, and Chaplain of the New Hampshire State Prison, June Session, 1851. Concord: Butterfield & Hill, State Printers. 8vo. pp. 16.

Report of the Committee instructed to investigate the Affairs of the New Hampshire State Prison, June Session, 1851. Concord: Butterfield & Hill, State Printers. 1851. 8vo. pp. 4.

Reports of the Board of Visitors, Building Committee, and of the Superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, June Session, 1851. Concord: Butterfield & Hill, State Printers. 8vo. pp. 66.

VERMONT.

Annual Report of the Directors, Superintendent, and Physician of the Vermont State Prison, made to the Legislature, Oct. 10, 1851. Burlington: Free Press Office. 8vo. pp. 16.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, Sept. 1851. Brattleboro': James B. Capen, Printer. 8vo. pp. 12.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Documents relating to the State Prison. — Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Massachusetts State Prison, Sept. 30, 1851; together with the Annual Reports of the Officers of the Institution. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, State Printers, No. 37 Congress Street. Svo. pp. 55. House Document No. 3.

Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons, of the Jail, House of Reformation, and House of Industry, Dec. 1851. Boston: 1852. City Document No. 3. Svo. pp. 32. Abel Cushing, Edward G. Loring, John G. Rogers, and James C. Merrill, Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk.

City Document No. 61. Final Report of Committee on the Erection of the New Jail, in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Nov. 10, 1851. Ordered to be printed. Svo. pp. 44.

Senate Document No. 14. Report of the Commissioners of Alien Passengers and Foreign Paupers, Jan. 1852. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Commissioners appointed under the Act of May 24, 1852. Svo. pp. 20.

City Document No. 70. Final Report of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings, on the Erection of the New Almshouse, on Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, Dec. 15, 1851. Svo. pp. 20.

Senate Document No. 127. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in Senate, April 30, 1852. The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Address as relates to Alien Passengers and State Paupers, &c. Unanimous Report of Committee. Chas. H. Warren, Ed. L. Keyes, A. H. Merrill, W. B. Parmenter, Noah Wells, Amasa Sanderson, Daniel Edson.

City Marshal's Annual Report on the Police Department of the City of Boston. 1851.—In board of mayor and aldermen, Jan. 13, 1852, laid on the table, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed. Svo. pp. 24.

Documents relating to the State Reform School, Jan. 18, containing Reports of Trustees, Superintendent, Physician, and Chaplain. Svo.

By-Laws for the Government and Regulation of the State Reform School. Revised by the Trustees, April, 1850. Approved by the Governor and Council, May 10, 1850. Boston: Printed by Chas. C. P. Moody.

Report of the Board of Visitors of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, containing a Statement of the Condition of that Institution, and transmitting the Annual Report of the Superintendent, for 1851. Boston: J. H. Eastburn, City Printer.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, presented to the Corporation at their Annual Meeting, Jan. 28, 1852. Boston: Eastburn's Press. 8vo. pp. 28.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Woreester, Dec. 1851. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, State Printers. 8vo. pp. 76, with supplement of 12 pages, containing the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to the State Lunatic Hospital.

On the Causes of Insanity. An Address delivered before the Norfolk (Mass.) District Medical Society, May 14, 1851, by Edward Jarvis, M. D., of Dorchester. Printed by Vote of the Society. 8vo. pp. 18.

On the Comparative Liability of Males and Females, and their Comparative Curability and Mortality when Insane, by Edward Jarvis, M. D., of Dorehester, Massachusetts. Read before the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at Boston, June, 1850. 8vo. pp. 32. Published at the New York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica.

Third and Final Report on the Experimental School for Teaching and Training Idiotic Children. Also, the First Report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth. Reprinted, with Corrections by the Writer, from House Document No. 57. Cambridge: Metcalf & Co., Printers to the University. 1852. 8vo. pp. 40.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth. Boston: Cross & Freeman, Printers. 1851. 8vo pp. 14.

RHODE ISLAND.

Annual Reports made to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at their October Session, 1851, by the Inspectors, Warden, and Physician of the Rhode Island State Prison. Providence: Printed by Silas J. Miller. 8vo. pp. 28.

Description of the New County Jail in Providence, R. I., as designed by Louis Dwight and Gridley J. F. Bryant. Providence: Joseph Knowles, Printer. 8vo. pp. 24.

Providence Reform School. First Annual Report, Dec., 1851. Presented to the City Council, Jan. 12, 1852, containing the Report of the Superintendent, Mr. James M. Talcott, and of the Committee, Messrs. Samuel Green Arnold and Wm. S. Patten. Knowles, Anthony, & Co., Printers.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State Prison, 1851. Report of the Majority and Minority, together with the Reports of the late Warden, Chaplain, and Physician, to the General Assembly, May Session, 1851. By Order of the Legislature. Hartford: Alfred E. Burr, Printer to the House. 8vo. pp. 46.

Report of the Joint Select Committee of the State Reform School, together with the Report of 1850, and the proposed Public Act, establishing said School, General Assembly, May Session, 1851. Printed by Order of the Legislature. Hartford: Alfred E. Burr, Printer to the House. 8vo. pp. 16.

NEW YORK.

Fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons of the State of New York, transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 22, 1852. Albany: C. Van Benthusen, Printer to the Legislature, No. 407 Broadway. 1852. 8vo. pp. 304. Senate Document No. 35. Alexander H. Wells, Darius Clarke, and W. P. Angel, Inspectors.

Report of the Select Committee of the Assembly of 1851, appointed to examine into the Affairs and Condition of the State Prisons of the State of New York. Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 7, 1852. Assembly Document No. 20. 8vo. pp. 256. Printer to the Legislature, 407 Broadway, Albany. George Underwood, George E. Baker, John H. Wooster, Alexander H. Graham, Charles C. Severance, Committee.

Fifth Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York, including a List of the Officers and Members. Assembly Document No. 198. April 5, 1850. 8vo. pp. 377, with an Appendix of 20 pages. Albany: Weed, Parsons, & Co., Public Printers.

Third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Albany County Penitentiary, with the Documents accompanying the Same, made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Albany, and the Mayor and Recorder of the City of Albany, in Joint Meeting, on the 2d day of Dec. 1851. Albany: Joel Munsell, 58 State Street, Printer. 1852. 8vo. pp. 44.

Rules, Regulations, and By-Laws of the Government and Discipline of the Onondaga County Penitentiary, established by the Board of Supervisors of said County, Jan. 7, 1851. Syracuse: Agan & Summers, Printers, Daily Standard Office. 12mo. pp. 14.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Managers of the

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to the Legislature of the State, and the Corporation of the City of New York. James Egbert, Printer, 374 Pearl Street. 8vo. pp. 66.

A Report on Food and Diet suited for Almshouses, Prisons, and Hospitals, by Hon. John Staunton Gould, prepared at the Request of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and the Board of Governors of the New York Almshouse Department. New York: W. C. Bryant & Co., Printers, in Nassau Street. 1852. 8vo. pp. 98.

Third Annual Report of the Governors of the Almshouse, New York, for the Year 1851. 8vo. pp. 208, with numerous Plates and Tables. W. C. Bryant & Co., Printers, 18 Nassau Street.

First Annual Report of the New York State Asylum for Idiots. Senate Document No. 30. Feb. 9, 1852. Signed John C. Spencer, W. L. Marey, James H. Titus, Franklin Townsend, William J. Kip, Washington Hunt, Sanford E. Church, Henry P. Randall, J. C. Wright. 8vo. pp. 23.

NEW JERSEY.

Report on the Condition of the New Jersey State Prison, embracing the Reports of the Joint Committee, Inspectors, Keeper, Moral Instructor, and Physician, read to the Legislative Assembly, and ordered to be printed, Jan. 12, 1852. Trenton: Printed at the True American Office. 8vo. pp. 47.

Second Annual Report of the New Jersey Prison Reform Association, together with the Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting, held in the City of Trenton, on the 21st and 22d of January, 1851. 8vo. pp. 51, containing various papers, documents, reports, &c., on County Prisons in all parts of the state.

PENNSYLVANIA

Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, February, 1852. Philadelphia: B. Mifflin, Printer, No. 63 Walnut Street. 1852. 8vo. pp. 47.

Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, for 1851, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Jan. 2, 1852. 8vo. pp. 23.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report on the State of the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the Use of their Reason.

Published by Direction of the Contributors. Third Month, 1852. Philadelphia: Printed by Joseph Ravenstraw, Apple Tree Alley. 8vo. pp. 30.

Report of Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for the Year 1851, by Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Physician to the Institution. Published by Order of the Board of Managers. Philadelphia: 1852. 8vo. pp. 40, with an Appendix of 10 pages.

First Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital of the State of Pennsylvania, made to the Legislature Jan. 14, 1852. Harrisburg: Thos. Fenn & Co., Printers to the State. 8vo. pp. 24.

Report on the Construction of Hospitals for the Insane, made by the Standing Committee of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at its Meeting in Philadelphia, May 21, 1851. 8vo. pp. 16.

MARYLAND.

Report of the Board of Visitors of the Maryland Hospital to the General Assembly of Maryland, containing Statements of the Condition of the Institution for 1850 and 1851, and transmitting the Report of the Resident Physician. Baltimore: Printed by John B. Foy, corner of Market and St. Paul Streets. 8vo.

Report of the Trustees for the Poor of Baltimore City and County to the Mayor and City Council, for the Year ending 31st of December, 1849. Baltimore: Printed by James Lucas. 8vo. pp. 30.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Penitentiary, District of Columbia. Message of the President of the United States, transmitting the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, March 3, 1851. Ordered to be printed. 8vo. pp. 20.

VIRGINIA.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary Institution, 1851. This Document contains, also, the Reports of Superintendent, Agent, and Physician. 8vo. pp. 55.

Report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of the City of Williamsburg, Virginia, 1851. Richmond: Printed by Ritchies & Dunnivant. 1852. 8vo. pp. 36, for the Year closing

Sept. 30, 1851; presented and published as an Annual Report to the Legislature.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum. 1851. Richmond, Va.: Printed by Ritchies & Dunnivant, 1851. 8vo. pp. 46. Legislative Document No. 9.

OHIO.

Annual Report of the Directors and Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary to the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Ohio, being the first session under the new constitution for the Year 1851. Ordered to be printed by the Senate. Columbus: Printed by L. Medary. 1852. 8vo. pp. 43.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum to the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Ohio, for the Year 1851. Columbus: Printed by L. Medary. 1852. 8vo. pp. 96; together with the proposed act for the erection of two additional Lunatic Asylums.

The Charter, Rules, and Regulations for the Government of the House of Refuge and its Inmates, and the By-Laws of the Board of Directors. Printed at the Daily Times Bookstore, in Cincinnati. 8vo. pp. 20.

INDIANA.

Annual Report of the Commissioners, Treasurer, and Medical Superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane to the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. Indianapolis: J. P. Chapman, State Printer. 1851. 8vo. pp. 49.

MICHIGAN.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison, for the Year 1851. By Authority. Lansing, Michigan: Ingals, Hedges, & Co., Printers for the State. Legislative Document No. 5. 12mo. pp. 54

WISCONSIN.

Annual Report of the State Prison Commissioners of the State of Wisconsin, for the Year 1851. Madison: Beriah Brown, State Printer. 1852. 8vo. pp. 29.

MISSOURI.

Code of Rules and Regulations for the Government and Direction of the Missouri Lunatic Asylum at Fulton. Prepared and printed by Authority of the Board of Managers. Fulton: John B. Williams, Printer, Telegraph Office. 1851. 8vo. pp. 24.

ENGLAND.

Fifty-Fifth Report of the Friends' Retreat near York. 1852. 12mo. pp. 32. York: Printed by James Hunton, 15 Low Ousegate. 1851.

PART II.

GENERAL TOPICS TOUCHING THE INTERESTS OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

THE increase of crime, according to the Penitentiary returns of the last year, has been as follows: In Maine, as 1 to 6; in New Hampshire, as 1 to 24; in Vermont, as 1 to 5; in Massachusetts, as 1 to 14; in Rhode Island, as 1 to 5; at Auburn, New York, as 1 to 18; at Sing Sing, as 1 to 11; at Sing Sing Female Prison, as 1 to 13; at Albany, New York, as 1 to 5; in Washington, D. C., as 1 to 11; in Virginia, as 1 to 10; in Ohio, as 1 to 9; in Michigan, nearly as 1 to 3. In 15 Penitentiaries the number of prisoners has increased as 1 to 11.

This increase is stated without reference to population, and of course is least unfavorable wherever the population has increased most rapidly.

EXERCISE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

The pardoning power was exercised in 15 Penitentiaries, last year, in favor of 280 prisoners, which was in proportion to the whole number of prisoners as 1 to 12. Of the whole number of pardons, 174 were extended to the prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, and at Auburn and Sing Sing, New York.

The operation of the pardoning power is strikingly exhibited, so far as the prisoners are concerned who have been discharged by pardon from the Massachusetts State Prison, on the 38th page of the document relating to the State Prison, as follows:—

“By reference to the Prison records, it is found that from the 1st of October, 1840, to the 30th of September, 1850,—a period of 10 years,—152 convicts have been discharged from this Prison by a remission of their sentence or by pardon, and from information which has been obtained, from time to time, relating to these individuals, the following is found to be the result respecting them, subsequent to the time of their leaving this institution: 30 are known to be doing

well ; 13 have been committed to this Prison again ; 7 have been committed to other Prisons ; 18 have been engaged in crime again, but have not been sentenced to imprisonment ; 1, keeping a house of ill fame ; 65, nothing is definitely known ; 8 have died since leaving Prison ; 10 have become very intemperate — 152."

The exercise of the pardoning power, according to the testimony of the inspectors of Prisons in the State of New York, has been as follows :—

" One hundred and seven convicts have been pardoned during the past year, not one of whom has since been returned to Prison, while the inspectors have the assurance that many of these recipients of mercy are conducting themselves with propriety, and pursuing honest and industrious callings. The proportion of pardons at Sing Sing is 1 in 17 for males, and 1 in 73 for females ; at Auburn, 1 in 14, and at Clinton, 1 in 12 ; while during the previous year they were 1 in 46½ at Sing Sing, 1 in 30 at Auburn, and 1 in 23 at Clinton.

" The more liberal exercise of the pardoning power has created a desirable influence in the Prisons, strengthening the hopes of the long sentenced, stimulating all to industry and obedience, and lightening the duties which devolve upon the police department." — *Fourth Report of Inspectors*, p. 5.

The inspectors of the Albany County Penitentiary express themselves in a guarded manner, and suggest a remedy which might, as they think, be provided against the danger of too free an exercise of the pardoning power in the hands of any one individual.

" The free use of the pardoning power tends to impair the certainty of punishment. When judiciously exercised, it throws its protection around innocence, and leads out of Prison those who by reason of alleviating circumstances of a marked character have satisfied the requirements of justice. If it be granted to a prisoner after some years of confinement, because he is under a long sentence, it would be better to diminish the extent of such sentences, that mercy may be withheld. The executive, clothed with this attribute, is constantly placed in the most trying circumstances. A mother, 'neath the weight of age, pleads in heart-broken accents, and with the moving eloquence of tears, for an only son, around whom her best hopes clustered. She pleads and pleads again for that son. He is young, and though depraved, she clings to the hope that, if restored to her, he will lighten the shadows that play mournfully around the evening of her life — nay, more ; that he will comfort her, and provide for her, and cause joy to dwell once more in the house of mourning. Such a picture is well calculated to move even a heart of stone ; still it is one that often meets the eye of the executive. And yet, if that mother's prayer be granted, the effect may be to sacrifice on the altar of crime more than one victim whose heart perhaps once beat with noble aspirations. The touching incidents that occur in so many applications for pardon, so well intended to lead captive the

kindest feelings of our nature, raises the question, whether the dispensing this mercy of the law should be centred in one person. Those at the head of our state governments, it is presumed, would willingly share the responsibility of exercising it with a council formed for this purpose." — *Third Report of the Albany County Penitentiary*, pp. 20, 21.

PUNISHMENT IN PENITENTIARIES.

In the Maine Report of the last year nothing is said about punishment.

In the New Hampshire State Prison Report the warden states that

"The most perfect good order has prevailed among the convicts, and but very little punishment has been necessary. I attribute this in a great measure to placing in the cell of each convict a copy of the rules to be observed by them, and impressing on their minds the certainty of punishment in each and every instance of their violation." — *New Hampshire Report*, p. 11.

In the Vermont State Prison Report for the last year, nothing is said on the subject of punishment.

In the Massachusetts State Prison Report the infrequency of punishment, and the favorable results of restricted punishment, according to the laws of the commonwealth, are carefully and accurately stated in the annual report of the late warden, as follows :—

"Good order has prevailed among the prisoners generally, and the discipline has not in any degree been relaxed, but has been gradually improving ; and this, too, without resorting to great severity for its maintenance. There have been but two instances the past year where corporal punishment has been resorted to ; and in conformity to the statute which requires that the number of stripes inflicted shall be presented in the annual report of the warden, together with the circumstances attending their infliction in each case, those which have occurred since the last annual report was made are here stated.

"No. 1. — For gross insolence to his officer in several instances, for disorderly conduct in the shop, and for making a disturbance in his cell while in solitary punishment, one stripe.

"No. 2. — For insolence and disobedience of orders in repeated instances, for inattention to his work, for obstinately disregarding the orders of the warden and deputy warden, and for highly improper conduct while under examination for his offences, four stripes.

"Other methods had been resorted to to induce these individuals to pursue an exemplary course of conduct, but without effect ; and although they had been repeatedly subjected to solitary punishment, this mode of treatment did not secure a compliance with the rules of the Prison ; in fact, some convicts appear to have a preference for

solitary confinement, for a limited period, rather than to labor. Some of the indolent, who may always be found in a Prison, look upon solitary confinement as a relief from what they conceive the excessive burden of ordinary manual labor, and to such it is no great hardship to be subjected to solitary confinement for several consecutive days; and it would doubtless be less injurious to the health of such individuals, if a more stringent remedy were applied for the removal of the habits to which they are addicted. Nearly all other modes of punishment, except solitary confinement, are thought by many in the community to be either degrading or barbarous, and therefore should not be resorted to; yet two things are certain with respect to the enforcement of discipline by solitary punishment: one is, that where the individual is frequently subjected to it, his health is almost invariably impaired; and the other, the Prison is subjected to a pecuniary loss, not only while the convict is in confinement, but not unfrequently for several days after his release, his system being necessarily enervated by this mode of punishment. It is but an act of justice to say, that a large majority of the prisoners are industrious and exemplary in their deportment, and that no coercive measures or unusual restraints are necessary to secure from them a ready and cheerful compliance with the rules of the Prison." — *Documents relating to the State Prison*, pp. 39-41.

In the report of the Rhode Island State Prison for the last year, we do not find a word on the subject of punishment.

In the report of the Connecticut State Prison, the views of the directors are expressed, in regard to the system of punishment which they approve, in what they say of the warden, showing both what ought to be, as they believe, and what is. They say, —

"They have found in him qualities eminently fitting him for the very responsible position in which he has been placed. Firm and humane in his government, it is believed that he has carried the discipline of the Prison to a degree of perfection equal to the highest point in any former period of its history. And this, too, has been done with but little, and not extraordinarily severe, personal chastisement." — *Connecticut State Prison Report*, p. 5.

The inspectors of Prisons in the State of New York state, in their last report, how much punishments have been diminished, the last year, in the Prisons under their care; what modes of punishment for misdemeanor in Prison are used; and what their hopes are in regard to the future diminution in the number and severity of punishments in Prison. They say, —

"The total number of punishments at the Sing Sing Prison in the past year was 233, being 1 less than in 1850, with an increase of a daily average of 61 convicts. Here the punishments average 1 in 30. At Auburn they amount to 337, being 8 more than in 1850,

or 1 in 24, but with a daily increase of 39 convicts. At Clinton they amount to 47, or an average of 1 in 24.

“The modes of punishment are prescribed by the inspectors, and are generally trifling in their nature. The use of the shower bath has been found a salutary corrective, and another year’s experience confirms our previous impressions, that its effects upon the physical system are harmless in all cases, while in some they have proved truly beneficial.

“The decreased amount of punishments in all the Prisons, and the vastly improved state of the government, are to be attributed more to the humane system of discipline, the efforts made for moral and intellectual improvement, and to the better manner in which the convicts are clothed and fed, than to any change in the characters of the persons received. As the old convicts are discharged, or become more familiar with the present mild system, less difficulty is found in controlling the Prisons, and the inspectors are not without hope, that the day is not far distant when Prison punishments will be unknown, or confined to but a very few, and they of that incorrigible class who never willingly yield to wholesome restraint.” — *Fourth Report of Inspectors*, pp. 5, 6.

In the very interesting, able, and important Report of the Albany County Penitentiary, we find no mention of punishments. Much labor is performed, much instruction is given, in public and private, and astonishing results are attained; but nothing whatever is said about punishments. Punishment seems to be a strange work there; while a most excellent way is found of employing and governing 500 or 600 convicts during the year on short sentences, and making them, notwithstanding their short sentences, support themselves.

This is a great attainment in regard to this class of convicts, who have heretofore been a great burden of expense, under severe and inhuman treatment.

In the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, the inspectors make the following statement of their views of the proper system of managing a Penitentiary:—

“That community which first conceived the idea of abandoning the principle of mere physical force, even in respect to Prisons, and of treating their inmates as redeemable beings, who are subject to the same principles of action with the rest of mankind, though impelled by vitiated appetites and perverted desires—that community which, after a variety of unsuccessful trials, would nevertheless not give up the principle, but persevered in this novel experiment, until success has crowned perseverance—must occupy an elevated place in the scale of political or social civilization. The American Penitentiary system must be regarded as a new victory of mind over matter, the great and constant task of man.”

And the warden expresses himself in harmony with these views.

"I take great pleasure in informing you that there has been a marked improvement in the conduct and deportment of the convicts during the time I have been here ; which has, in my opinion, resulted in a great degree from the unremitting attention paid to their moral and religious instruction by the chaplain. The Sunday school, I am happy to say, is zealously conducted by this officer, assisted frequently by pious friends. All the convicts not on the sick list are required to attend punctually both to divine worship and in the Sunday school."

In the Ohio Penitentiary, the warden administers the discipline in the following manner, and the views expressed are worthy of being committed to memory, as a creed on Prison discipline, by every Prison keeper in the United States.

"I believe that kindness and attention to the convicts, on the part of the warden and other officers, is of vast importance in the government and good order of the institution ; and let it not be understood, that by kindness is intended that indulgence which would cause a relaxation of the rules and discipline of the Prison, and thereby lead convicts into disorder, and result in disobedience and punishment. That would not be kindness. But feed and clothe them well ; make them comfortable at night ; enable them to employ their leisure time in improving the mind ; see them often ; and give them an opportunity of making known their desires ; in short, give them all the attention possible, and supply all their reasonable wants, and treat them like men, at the same time enjoining a strict observance of the rules and discipline ; have them understand that while prisoners they must become subservient to Prison discipline, and that an intentional violation of the same will be punished.

"These are briefly my views of the proper mode of managing prisoners. My limited experience has materially strengthened that opinion. I never, in any situation, have been so richly repaid for little attentions, by apparent, and, I believe, genuine gratitude, as among the unfortunate beings here confined.

"D. W. BROWN, *Warden.*"

RECOMMITMENTS AND REFORMATORY EFFECTS.

From the Report of the Maine State Prison, it appears that

"The past year has increased the discharged convict account, as many that have been pardoned were sent here for a long sentence or for life ; they had to be fitted out entirely with new clothing, as the clothes worn in had become worthless ; and I think it is for the interest of the state to send them out looking well dressed and comfortable, that they may not be avoided by the world, and be obliged to

return to their old habits for a livelihood ; for I think that most of the convicts from this Prison the past season have gone with a determination to get an honest living. In most of the large cities there are societies formed for the purpose of looking after the discharged convict, and employment found for him ; but here there are no such friends for him to look to, and it has been my aim, together with the aid of the inspectors, to find employment for all those that have no homes to go to, and I am happy to say, that as far as I have heard, they are all doing well, with two exceptions."

The chaplain says, " I can but indulge the hope that some of them are thoroughly reformed."

The New Hampshire Report (pp. 15 and 16) for this year furnishes encouragement on this subject.

" There appears a remarkable degree of quiet and contentment among the convicts, and the year has been one of much peace. The happy influence of religious impressions is seen in the case of several who were formerly very troublesome and turbulent, but who are now kind and peaceable.

" In accordance with a resolution of the last legislature, I have undertaken to find home and employment for the discharged convicts. Some few had homes, though most were destitute. I am happy to say, not a man has gone from us without the offer of work and fair wages, with the exception of one idiotic man. A large proportion of those who have gone from us the past year are doing well and conducting respectably ; several of them maintain a good Christian character. It would be unreasonable to expect that all should be industrious and moral. A few are idle, and two or three have gone back to habits of dissipation. I do not know that any have been guilty of criminal conduct. We think no Prison in this or any other country has more fully answered the designs of such institutions."

The Vermont Report furnishes nothing.

The Massachusetts State Prison Report (p. 31) says, —

" Of the 169 received the past year, 18 are commitments, as follows : 16 are second comers, 1 is a third comer, 1 is a fourth comer.

" Of the 472 convicts in Prison at the present time, 67 are commitments, as follows : 47 are second comers, 12 are third comers, 7 are fourth comers, 1 is a sixth comer."

The Rhode Island Report furnishes nothing in regard to commitments and reformatory effects, but mentions with commendation the gratuitous labors of Rev. Dr. Wood, and Rev. Mr. Douglass, for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners.

The Connecticut Report furnishes the following testimony from the chaplain : —

" *Religious Condition.* — The good order of the convicts, and their

seriousness under religious instruction, have been quite remarkable ever since my connection with the Prison. We have evidently been favored with the 'still small voice' of the Holy Spirit, heard by the inmate in the solitude of his cell, and under religious instruction. A considerable number have been hopefully converted to God; and a genuine work of grace, as we believe, has been gradually progressing, though not characterized by such rapid advances and outward demonstrations as are ordinarily witnessed, when the powerful aid of social influence is, by the Spirit of God, brought to bear on the work.

"I have conducted an extensive correspondence for those who are unable to write, and have spent much time in revising and correcting letters that others have written to their friends. Such correspondence is doubtless highly important for the comfort of the convicts, and is also calculated to prevent much depression and gloom, and to awaken and nurture within them the desire and purpose of reform. Those who neglect to visit their imprisoned friends, or even correspond with them, often, by such neglect, do the man immense injury.

"During the term embraced in this report, six convicts have left this Prison for their long home! Most of these failed to give satisfactory evidence of regeneration. With some, however, there were cheering prospects for the future world. I would especially mention, that one, under a life sentence, became hopefully pious, years ago; long gave satisfactory evidence that he had been renewed by the Holy Spirit; and after long-protracted sufferings, it is joyfully believed, left the enclosures of this Prison to dwell forever in the city of our God!"

The inspectors of Prisons in the State of New York say, in their fourth Report, (p. 5,) —

"Of the 658 convicts received at the several Prisons during the past year, 566 males and 35 females are on their first conviction, 39 males and 3 females on their second, 14 males are on their third, and 1 male on his fourth, which shows a decrease of eleven commitments in the whole number, as compared with the previous year, the average of the commitments being only 1 in 12 of all received; and of these we do not find a single case where the convict had received the clemency of the executive."

The Albany County Penitentiary Report furnishes encouragement in the department of moral and religious instruction and reformatory effects, (p. 42.)

"The divinely-appointed instrumentality for the enlightenment and reformation of every grade is the *preaching* of the gospel; and must be our chief reliance *here*.

"Of the deportment of the prisoners during the hour of public service, it gives me pleasure to remark that it is always respectful; and as a congregation, they seem attentive and interested.

"And they often refer to the opportunities with which they are favored with feelings of apparent gratitude, while they lament their

former misimprovement of them. And though *all* the good resolutions formed within these walls be not kept, yet some are enabled to maintain with integrity their purpose, and by a course of well doing have regained their forfeited enjoyments."

COMMON EDUCATION IN PENITENTIARIES.

The Maine State Prison Report (p. 4) says, —

"Most of the convicts, when committed to Prison, are very desirous to learn, and by their attention and application amply reward the philanthropic efforts put forth by the officers for their improvement. They have sympathies which need to be cherished, intellects which need to be trained, hearts which need to be cultivated."

The Annual Report of the New Hampshire State Prison says, (p. 15,) —

"There are, every year, more or less committed who are unable to read at all, or not so as to profit, and particular pains are taken that no one shall go from us without being able to read the Bible. There has been considerable improvement made by many in reading, writing, &c., and nearly all are fond of books. Each Sabbath an exchange is made, and books suited to the wants of each prisoner left for his perusal during the week."

The Vermont Report on the State Prison, we believe, furnishes nothing on the subject of common education in Prison.

On this subject the warden of the State Prison at Charlestown says, in the Report for 1851-52, (p. 44,) —

"A similar arrangement to the one adopted last year will probably be made, by which those convicts who cannot read, or who do not know their alphabet, will receive such instruction as they may require; and to those who can only read in easy reading lessons assistance will be rendered, with the hope of improving them in this important and highly-interesting attainment."

The Rhode Island State Prison, we believe, furnishes nothing on the subject of common education. The chaplains perform their labors gratuitously, but there are no common school teachers provided by law, as in the State of New York, by the law of 1847, which provides common school teachers in each of its State Prisons—a provision of law which will unquestionably be incorporated, within a few years, in the statute book of every state where there is a Penitentiary.

The Connecticut State Prison furnishes evidence on this

most important and comparatively new branch of Prison discipline, (p. 35.)

“During this period, — i. e., from May, 1850, to April 1, 1851, — three individuals have been committed who were unable to read. These, with a larger number in the same condition previously received, have occupied a portion of my time and efforts, and have made encouraging improvement.

“In learning to write, a considerable number have made very laudable proficiency, considering their very limited accommodations. Without tables, paper, pens, or ink, they have used common slates, and pencils inserted in holders and sharpened to a point. These they have been instructed to hold as they would pens; and by writing with ruled lines on their slates, many have acquired a very fair hand. It is very desirable that some room should be fitted up, where, during the winter evenings, a select number might receive instruction for an hour or two, twice or three times a week. A large number have been instructed in arithmetic, and have generally made very gratifying advances.”

To the State of New York belongs the honor of taking the lead in this branch of Prison Discipline, viz., “COMMON EDUCATION IN STATE PRISONS.” It was introduced and incorporated into the laws of the state in 1847, and immediately carried into effect by the appointment and support of common school teachers, proportionate in number to the size of the Prison, and the number likely to be found there unable to read; and the testimony is most gratifying and instructive in favor of this good design.

The three inspectors elected by the people, whose duty it is made by law to inspect all the Penitentiaries or State Prisons in the State of New York, say, in their Report of 1852, (pp. 24, 25,) —

“The system of instruction adopted under the laws of 1847 has been continued, at all the Prisons, by competent teachers, who are under the immediate supervision of the several chaplains, and whose labors have been attended with considerable advantage to many of the convicts individually, and have imparted a reforming influence to all. The reports of the chaplains, and the accompanying communications of the teacher, detail particularly the advancement made in this department, and give us the renewed assurance that important benefits are resulting to the moral and mental condition of the convicts by the institution of schools among them. Those reports also contain suggestions worthy of consideration, and we would respectfully refer them to your inspection.”

The chaplain at Auburn, to whom it is made the duty of the school teachers to report, says, (p. 106,) —

“The school is as well sustained as can be under the circumstances: as the teachers are obliged to go from cell to cell, as their time is

limited, they can spend but a few moments with each man : still they are much interested with their work, and pursue it punctually and faithfully ; their report, which is appended, will show the state of the school."

Again: the common school teachers themselves say,—

"In going from cell to cell, each teacher can instruct thirty to thirty-five in an evening. That we may reach as many as possible, we take about double this number, and then teach each half on alternate evenings.

"The whole number taught by us since December, 1850, is 226. We have now under tuition 147 ; whole number taught in reading, 165 ; writing, 82 ; arithmetic, 73. Of these there were who did not know the alphabet, 48 ; knew the alphabet and could read a little, 97 ; number of those who could not write, 76 ; who knew nothing of written arithmetic, 126.

Respectfully,

"THOMAS CONDON, } Teachers."
"JOHN S. BRISTOL, }

"AUBURN, NOV. 1851.

Again: testimony is presented from both the Male and Female Prisons at Sing Sing.

"The teachers continue in the regular discharge of their duties, to the profit of their pupils. In the female department there are 34 under the instruction of the preceptress ; of these, 7 have just learned the alphabet, the rest are learning to spell and read, and 24 are taking lessons in writing. The female convicts enjoy the advantage of being able to assemble together, and can therefore be taught in classes."

And again from the same official legislative document, it is stated that

"Mrs. Harriet Spencer, the teacher employed by you, has faithfully performed her duty, and under her instruction, many, who came here ignorant of letters, are now able to read with facility ; others are learning to write, and are devoting their hours of study to these primary branches. The institution of a school among these women produces a beneficial influence upon their conduct ; and were there no advantages to result from it in the improvement of their morals when they leave the Prison, the benefit which it exerts here more than compensates for the trouble and expense."

ON LIGHTING THE HALLS OR AREAS, SO THAT THE PRISONERS CAN READ EVENINGS.

This is done thoroughly in the Massachusetts State Prison. In the Report of the Connecticut State Prison for 1851, it is urged upon the attention of the legislature, as follows :—

"It is desirable that the Prison hall should be so lighted that the convicts may be able to spend the fore part of the long winter even-

ings in reading, and not be doomed, for full one half of the year, to waste the greater part of their leisure hours in the gloomy darkness and solitude of the cell."

The language of the chaplains and teachers at Auburn and Sing Sing unite, all of them, in the language of one.

"I would solicit the attention of your honorable board — it has often been done by my predecessor — to the very imperfect manner in which the wings, where the convicts are confined at night, are lighted. I can say with him, that I can see no reason whatever for confining 700 or 800 men in almost total darkness, and consequently in idleness, for so large a portion of the time as at present. No good can possibly be accomplished by it, while the result must be evil. In fact, the direct result must be to debase and brutify the whole man, and fit him for continual confinement in *inner* darkness on the earth, and in *outer* darkness in eternity."

"We are often compelled to leave to the darkness of their cells, and the still gloomier darkness of an almost hopeless state of mind, many young men, who might, if kept employed in seeking useful knowledge, be yet awakened to hope, cheerfulness, and reform. When such solicit our aid, or beg for a light by which to read, we often wish an additional teacher to help us practically proclaim to the outcast the mercy of that society he has abused; and still oftener are we led to hope the day not far distant, when, through the long winter evenings, every cell shall be so lighted that all may read."

"I would in this connection suggest the importance of lighting up the halls during the short days, so as to enable the convicts to read at least for a couple of hours in the evening. For about five months, when they are locked up from 13 to 15 hours and over, they are not able to read at all in their cells, except about 50, whose position is near the lamps. A few hours for reading would be a great benefit to those who are anxious to improve themselves, and would tend to induce in all more improving, or at least more innocent, thoughts."

ON SABBATH SCHOOLS IN PENITENTIARIES.

The Annual Report of the Maine State Prison says, —

"The warden, with the other officers of the Prison, takes a very commendable interest in the intellectual and moral improvement of the convicts, which renders the duty of the chaplain more easy, agreeable, and efficient. A Sabbath school will soon be formed, for the purpose of helping forward the reformation of the convicts."

The Annual Report of the New Hampshire State Prison notices the Prison Sabbath school as follows: —

"We have, for the most of the year, continued our Sabbath school, which has increased in the number of attendants and in interest. About 60 of the convicts voluntarily attend with much regularity.

We are still assisted by young gentlemen of the Methodist Biblical Institute, to whom we are under great obligations for their faithful labors. Many of the convicts are making good improvement in the study of the Bible, and much may be hoped from its influence on their heart and life."

The Annual Report of the Vermont State Prison says nothing of a Sabbath school.

The Massachusetts State Prison Report thus notices the Prison Sabbath school:—

"The Sabbath school, organized and conducted as detailed in the last report from this department, was kept in operation, and with gratifying success, until the 1st of June, the customary time of its discontinuance; and owing to the fact that the new chapel will not be ready for occupancy during the present season, it is purposed to organize and conduct the school on the same general plan, until the new chapel shall be in readiness, bringing into it the more ignorant of our number, who seem to have the first claim to its advantages and instructions."

The Rhode Island State Prison has no Sabbath school, although Dr. A. Wood and Rev. Mr. Douglass gratuitously preach to them and give them religious instruction.

The Report of the Connecticut State Prison has the following notice of the Sabbath school:—

"On Sabbath mornings, I have attended, in the chapel, the Sabbath school, of three classes and between 30 and 40 scholars, and have been aided in the teaching by the warden and a subordinate officer: good order and good proficiency have characterized this school."

In the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Auburn Prison it is said,—

"The young gentlemen of the Theological Seminary still devote themselves with unabated zeal and perseverance to the Sabbath school, 'having respect to that recompense of reward' beyond the grave. The Sabbath school is under my supervision, and in my visits there, I notice that the truths of the Bible are familiarly and forcibly impressed on the mind and the conscience, which must, through God's blessing, tell upon their subsequent lives and in eternity."

Of the Sabbath school in the Female Prison at Sing Sing, there is testimony to this effect from the matron:—

"Our Sunday school has been continued with evident advantage to many who have taken part in its exercises: aided by the ladies associated with me in the management of the Prison, I have been enabled to include all the convicts in the various classes; and in hearing the lessons, and in giving the necessary explanations, our Sabbath mornings are spent in an interesting and useful manner."

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ON RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN PENITENTIARIES AND COUNTY PRISONS.

Religious services are rendered, on the Sabbath, in the usual form of public worship in churches and chapels, in nearly all the State Prisons in the United States. This is, however, far from being true of the County Prisons.

A late law of Massachusetts makes provision for similar services in the County Prison, and authorizes the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston, and the County Commissioners of the different counties, to supply and pay for the same. To some extent this wholesome and important provision of law has been carried into effect, — as in Dedham, Worcester, and Berkshire, — and so far approves itself to the hearts and consciences of men, as to promise extended adoption.

In the New County Prison in Albany, where as good provision is made as in any State Prison in America, there are found sentiments alike creditable to the head and heart of the government of the institution. It is there stated that

“It will be found, and far more generally than is commonly supposed, that to their lot it has fallen to conflict with more than ordinary trials, and that they have shared in no small degree the withering frowns so ready to be inflicted upon the erring.

“The hard hand of poverty has pressed heavily upon some ; disappointments and losses have been scattered along the gloomy pathway of others ; or unhappy connections have vexed and made miserable their lives ; or, peradventure, their bitter cup has flowed with sufferings produced by the hand of treachery and fraud. To none of these things are they altogether strangers ; but must at least be reckoned the common partners with others in all the evils which haunt society.

“Hence it can hardly excite our wonder that scores of them should, at length, become the victims of revengeful passion, of appetite, and lusts. To these strong temptations they have yielded, and are fallen. And to the sad experience of a few of their number have been added all the calamities of orphanage ; and with no kind hand to guide their youth, what else could they do but wander in every dark way of falsehood and sin ?

“It will be perceived, therefore, that on no just grounds can we withhold from these unfortunate men the natural sympathies of humanity. He who possesses this noblest faculty of the soul will never deny their claim to his pity, though it be mingled with grief for their folly. No ; you must allow the bearing of these unforeseen incidents, numerous as their days, while you place to their account faults and crime ; and while conscience is left to perform its criminalations, you must be willing to admit the blame that lies beyond its reproaches.

“But rightly to adjust these things, and strike the proper balance, is a difficult task, and one of fearful responsibility, — requiring a

knowledge of the natural propensities of the mind and heart. Thus only one course is to be pursued, in dealing with individuals of this description, if you would secure any permanently-useful results; one needs an intimate acquaintance with the philosophy of human actions.

“And he must have patience, too, and take by the hand the stupid, the ignorant, and the wicked, and lead them gently back to their first missteps, and point out to them plainly the relations men sustain to one another, and show, if possible, the obligations of each to his neighbor, growing out of their mutual dependences and wants.”

ON EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN PENITENTIARIES, HOUSES OF CORRECTION, COUNTY PRISONS, AND HOUSES OF REFUGE.

It has already been seen that the productive industry of a small number of Penitentiaries in the United States has exceeded in amount \$325,000 during the last year.

There are several Houses of Correction in Massachusetts, viz.: at South Boston, East Cambridge, Dedham, Worcester, Springfield, and Berkshire, where the apparent industry is very similar to that in the State Prison; but there are no printed public documents from which it can be proved that the proceeds of labor are in proportion to the apparent industry. In many respects it seems very important that the productive industry of such an establishment as the House of Correction at South Boston, under Captain Robbins, which has stood in the first rank of reformed and improved Prisons for twenty years, should show the honorable proceeds of its industry; but it does not, although a very critical observation of the constancy and amount of labor would hardly place it lower than the first rank of Penitentiaries most remarkable for productive industry.

The New County Penitentiary in Albany, New York, has accomplished in the third year, — which is the last of its history, — more remarkably, we believe, than has ever been done before, with the same class of prisoners, on so short sentences, favorable pecuniary results.

The whole number of prisoners — mostly vagabonds, vagrants, drunkards, and harlots — of that great thoroughfare, Albany, New York, amounting to 774 in number, have been committed to the Penitentiary (well may it be called a *bettering* house) for the comparatively short period of three months; and there, under a system whose beautiful, mild, and Christian influence, in its varied features of simplicity, has been often exhibited, have these almost lost and hopeless beings been so employed as to pay all expenses by their own industry, and leave a surplus of \$1013.

EARNINGS ABOVE EXPENSES OF SEVERAL AMERICAN PENITENTIARIES IN 1851, AND FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The earnings above expenses in 9 American Penitentiaries, last year, were upwards of \$70,000; the earnings of 15 Penitentiaries amounted altogether to \$325,000; while in the New Penitentiary in Connecticut the aggregate of earnings for a series of years, above expenses, have amounted to \$93,043 24.

Statement of Profits of the Prison since 1832.

Total amount of profit, from Sept. 5, 1832, to March 31, 1833,	\$2002	70
“ “ for the year ending March 31, 1834,	3990	09
“ “ “ March 31, 1835,	5268	83
“ “ “ March 31, 1836,	6505	49
“ “ “ March 31, 1837,	7438	94
“ “ “ March 31, 1838,	5015	02
“ “ “ March 31, 1839,	3060	28
“ “ “ March 31, 1840,	4511	19
“ “ “ March 31, 1841,	8282	90
“ “ “ March 31, 1842,	8065	29
“ “ “ March 31, 1843,	6069	25
“ “ “ March 31, 1844,	6808	92
“ “ “ March 31, 1845,	8301	93
“ “ “ March 31, 1846,	7029	90
“ “ “ March 31, 1847,	3472	12
“ “ “ March 31, 1848,	1508	64
“ “ “ March 31, 1849,	2209	81
“ “ “ March 31, 1850,	1832	74
Total amount of profits for the 4 months ending July 3, 1850,	\$442	16
Total amount of profits for the 8 months ending March 31, 1851,	1227	04
Total for the year ending March 31, 1851,	—————	1669 20
Total amount of profits since 1832,	\$93,043	24

This is probably the most successful result for so long a period of time, and with so little variation and fluctuation, ever presented from any Prison in the United States, if not in the world; although the Ohio Penitentiary earned above expenses, last year, more than \$13,000.

EVILS OF REMOVING THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF STATE PRISONS AND PENITENTIARIES, WITH EVERY CHANGE OF POLITICS.

From two valuable public and legislative documents in the State of New York, we make the following extracts on this

important subject. They show, in an impressive manner, the results of a large experience:—

“One very great mischief and serious evil now existing is to be found in the frequent changes of officers. To become a good officer requires much more knowledge and experience than is generally supposed; and it is a long time after a new officer enters upon his duty, before he becomes, even under the most favorable circumstances, fully competent to discharge it. It is not like a man's driving a herd of oxen, or working a piece of machinery the whole mechanism of which he can learn in a short time. But it is controlling the minds of men, no two of which are alike; it is curbing their tempers, whose manifestations are infinitely various; it is directing their motives, which are as diverse as their personal appearance or physical conformation. And it requires an intimate knowledge, if not of human nature at large, at least of the habits, tempers, and dispositions of the men immediately under their charge.

“Besides, the prisoners are generally men whose faculties have been sharpened by their previous vicious career, and they resort to numberless devices to evade the laws of the Prison and deceive their keepers. And this can be counteracted only by superior acuteness, or by the advantage of long experience.

“These remarks are also true in respect to the superior officers, who have not immediate charge of gangs of men; true of the agent, because he is liable to be imposed upon by those of whom he makes his purchases, as well as those with whom he contracts for the labor of the prisoners; true of the warden, because of his liability to imposition, not only from the prisoners, but from his keepers and the clerks or agents of the contractors; true of the surgeon, because liable to be imposed upon by feigned ailments; and true of the chaplain, because he must often meet pretended piety and false professions of reformation.

“Under such circumstances, the most gifted man would be the better for experience, and the less gifted would be more valuable if he had experience enough to be fully awake to all the devious windings which fraud and cunning devise to accomplish their selfish purposes.

“The amount of compensation allowed to the officers is so small that a high order of talent cannot be pressed into the service of the state. We cannot expect all the virtues in the world for \$1 37 a day, and we must therefore rely upon experience to make up the deficiency.

“This consideration, so evidently the dictate of good sense,

seems to be entirely overlooked in the government of our Prisons, and changes occur among the officers, from whim, caprice, or political motives, with a frequency that is utterly subversive of good government, as will be seen by the following statements:—

AUBURN PRISON.—*Statement of Appointment of Agents since 1835 to the present Time, 1851.*

<i>Agents' Names.</i>	<i>When appointed.</i>	<i>Term of Service.</i>
Levi Lewis,	April 7, 1834,	2 years, 2 months.
John Garrow,	May 30, 1836,	2 “
Elam Lynds,	April 25, 1838,	1 “
Noyes Palmer,	May 9, 1839,	1 “
Robert Cook,	April 20, 1840,	1 month.
Henry Polhemus,	May 14, 1840,	3 “
John Beardsley,	March 15, 1843,	2 “
Russel Chappel,	May 27, 1845,	3 “
Abram Gridley,	January 5, 1848,	1 “
Henry Underwood,	January 6, 1849,	1 “
Benj. Ashby,	January 9, 1850,	1 “
Charles W. Pomeroy,	January 18, 1851.	
12 in 18 years,		Average $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

AUBURN PRISON.—*Statement of Appointment of Keepers or Wardens since 1840 to the present Time, 1850.—Previous to 1840, the two offices of agent and keeper were vested in one office.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When appointed.</i>	<i>Term of Service</i>
Robert Cook,	May 14, 1840,	3 years.
W. F. Doubleday,	March 16, 1843,	2 “
Hiram Rathbun,	May 27, 1845,	1 “
David Foot,	March 15, 1846,	2 “
Edward L. Porter,	January 5, 1848,	1 “
James E. Tyler,	January 9, 1849,	2 “
Wm. Sunderlin,	January 18, 1851.	
7 in 12 years,		Average $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

“It needs no argument to prove how detrimental to the interest of the state are such frequent changes. The opinion, we fear, is too prevalent, that any person is good enough for a Prison officer, provided his politics are right. Nothing but the apathy of the public in relation to Prison matters has so long permitted this evil to prevail.”—*Report of Select Committee of 1851*, pp. 5-7.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

The Inspectors of the State Prisons, elected by vote of the people, perfectly agree in opinion with the select committee of the legislature on this subject.

“The inspectors beg leave to suggest an amendment to the statute, in relation to the appointment of the various officers of the several Prisons, and the term for which they shall be allowed to exercise the duties pertaining thereto. By the constitution of the state, the power of appointment to these offices is vested in the inspectors, with the additional power of removal, without restriction or control, and without being amenable for its exercise to any tribunal or authority, save that of public opinion.

“Like most other places of public trust and emolument, from long custom and confirmed habit, these offices are sought for and demanded, as the reward of political influence and partisan services, and the tenure by which they are held is almost, if not entirely, dependent upon the fluctuation and changes of political power in the state. So long as the law regulating these appointments remains as at present, this state of things can scarcely be avoided, and the inspectors must suffer an embarrassment from this source, until the legislature shall provide some adequate relief by an alteration of the law.

“The great importance of every office connected with our Prisons, and of having proper and competent men assigned to the various stations, is not in general fully understood, and can scarcely be appreciated by the public at large, who have no adequate means of obtaining the necessary information to enable them to judge of the capacity and qualifications required in this branch of the public service. Those who are intrusted with the care and direction of these institutions are called upon to perform not only the ordinary duties of a public office, but they are charged with the additional and responsible task of controlling, governing, correcting, improving, and elevating the erring men committed to their care, and, by their example and the influence of their own personal character and authority, of endeavoring to prepare them for a life of industry and respectability when they shall again enter society at the expiration of their terms of sentence. To discharge this duty acceptably requires a peculiar adaptation by nature and cultivation which few men possess, and in which many would utterly fail, who are, nevertheless, fully competent to conduct any ordinary business or pursuit. It requires time and experience to qualify even the most intelligent for a proper performance of the duties referred to, and it is safe to affirm that no public employment in the state demands more intelligence and preparation, and a better knowledge and appreciation of men and individual character, than the warden of a Prison, or a keeper in a Prison workshop.

“From these considerations, the legislature cannot fail to perceive, not only the importance of making these offices respectable, by adequate compensation and a fixed and definite period of service, but the great injury that must inevitably result to the discipline of the Prisons, the welfare and comfort of the convicts, and the pecuniary interests of the state, by the frequent changes which must almost necessarily occur, upon every change of political power, in the board intrusted with their appointment. It not unfrequently happens, that as soon as an officer has become familiar with his duties, has learned the character, disposition, and capacity of the several individuals under his charge, and is just prepared for usefulness in his place, the vicissitudes of political fortune send him from his office, to be succeeded by one wholly unacquainted with its requirements, and with all his duties yet to learn.

“In view of these facts, we have no hesitation in suggesting a regulation which shall relieve the inspectors of embarrassments in this behalf, which it is difficult to avoid, and impossible satisfactorily to explain, while it, at the same time, shall secure the state, and the officers and convicts, from the evils necessarily attendant upon the influence of partisan politics in the government and management of our penal institutions.

“To this end we would recommend the passage of an act, defining the period during which the several officers should continue in service, and providing for their removal only in cases of neglect of duty, incompetency, or gross moral delinquency in private life. The exercise of this power of removal would be guarded, and restrained within appropriate limits, by requiring a careful investigation in every case by the inspectors, and a report to the legislature of their action thereon, together with the reasons on which it is founded.” — *Fourth Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons*, pp. 8-10.

PART III.

NOTICE OF STATE PRISONS.

MAINE.

MAINE STATE PRISON AT THOMASTON.

THE number of prisoners in this institution at the commencement of the year was 75; at the close of the year, 87 — an increase of 12 during the year. Received, 37; discharged on expiration of sentence, 12; pardoned, 13.

They were employed as follows: In limestone quarry, 12; in shoe shop, 30; in wheelwright shop, 13; in smith shop, 6; tailors, 3; washers, 2; basket making, 4; lumpers, 6; stone-cutting, 2; cooking, 1; joiner, 1; solitary 2; in punishment, 1; in hospital, 1.

The inspectors speak of the discipline and industry, in the different departments of labor, as mild, effective, and good.

The health and mortality are favorable — only one sick in the hospital at the time the report was submitted to the government, and no death during the year.

One insane person has been committed during the year, and one other reserved in Prison of the same character. The warden recommends the removal of the two insane prisoners to the hospital, as soon as it shall have been built again from the ruins of the fire. It is not stated how long the person has been insane who was in Prison at the beginning of the year, when he became insane, or what was the cause of his insanity. The warden considers the State Prison a very unfit place for insane persons, and in this opinion he will be upheld by all men. It is to be hoped that his advice will be heeded for their removal to the hospital.

Inspection of the Prison. — The governor has been authorized, by an act of the legislature, to appoint a committee of the council to visit the Prison three times, at least, in each year, thus giving to the executive of the state the same supervisory powers as heretofore exercised by a joint standing committee of the legislature. This provision is for purposes of supervision, in addition to the standing board of three inspectors.

This supervisory power threatens to clash with the powers

of the board of inspectors, and the board of inspectors therefore recommend that the law be repealed, so far as there is any danger of elashing. The board of inspectors also doubt whether the residence of the board of inspectors should not be in the immediate vicinity of the Prison, and not at distances from it; so that they may be easily consulted by the warden in cases of difficulty. The inspectors are therefore of opinion that the laws requiring the inspectors to reside within six miles should not have been repealed, and ought now to be reënacted.

The financial affairs of the Prison during the last year, according to the report of the inspectors, seem to be as follows: \$5000 have been expended on buildings and repairs, under the direction of the committee of the council, to some part of which the board of directors think they should not have given their assent. The board of inspectors recommend an appropriation of \$2000 for completing the wall, — and they refer to the estimate of the committee of council as a basis of legislative action, — and an appropriation for rebuilding the dwelling, guard, and watch house, which had been consumed by fire. The debts due the Prison, in the hands of an attorney, the inspectors say, are more than half worthless.

The earnings and expenses, as shown in the report, were as follows, omitting cents: —

Wheelwright department, . . . \$1336	Expense department, . . . \$1661
Shoe shop, 2826	Subsistence, 3222
Blacksmith shop, 1067	Fuel and light, 673
Lime quarry, 1086	Clothing, 1041
	Team, 474
Total earnings, \$6317	Total expense, \$7273
Balance of expenses over earnings, \$955	

The warden says the statement of the financial affairs does not compare favorably with some former years, because the lime quarry was badly filled with water all the year; because they were broken up in their business by a destructive fire within the Prison enclosure; because nearly double the usual number of prisoners was pardoned, and fitted out, on their discharge, with more than usual care and expense, who had been in Prison, some of them, a long time, and promised, by their behavior, to do well, if discharged by pardon, in circumstances favorable to their being restored to society and to usefulness. Their promises, according to the warden's statement, with the help which the inspectors and warden afford-

ed, had enabled them all to do well, as far as heard from, with the exception of two. These appear to be good and substantial reasons for more expense and less income, as shown by the returns.

The warden passes high praise upon the convicts for their behavior during the fire which took place on the 22d of December, which threatened their lives. The roof fell in with a crash just as the last division was removed from the dormitory building. Having been safely rescued by the officers and the citizens, they labored faithfully to extinguish the flames, without any attempt to escape; and afterwards behaved well, although crowded together in narrow quarters, till they could be again restored to the dormitory building. During a period of two weeks of this confused and crowded state, the prisoners did not require to be reprovved; so orderly and good was their behavior, which the warden attributes to their good habits, established by systematic and thorough discipline.

The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, the warden says, in the same connection, has been attended to by the Rev. Edward Freeman, chaplain of the Prison, "whose unremitting efforts to improve the morals and promote the happiness and welfare of the convicts are worthy of the highest praise.

The chaplain, Mr. Freeman, says, in his report, that most of the convicts are deficient in the common branches of education.

This is unquestionably a general fact concerning convicts in State Prisons, and they should be regarded with compassion and pity while they behave well in Prison; they should try to learn to read and write, submit cheerfully to their confinement, obey their officers, support themselves and their officers by their constant and faithful labor, make many good resolutions (if, like others, they do not always keep them) to live a better life.

Mr. Freeman says, also, for the most part they are ignorant of the laws of their country, and that "this ignorance of law is not confined to foreigners, but is found among native born citizens." John Howard always urged that great pains should be taken to make those subject to law acquainted with laws under which they were liable to arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Freeman says, further, that "most of the convicts are very ignorant of moral law." The same thing has been shown by the researches and inquiries of other chaplains, particularly in the Prison at Auburn.

Mr. Freeman adds the following important remarks :—

“Want of early training on the part of parents, friends, and guardians, together with the vicious influences exerted upon them by the society in which they have moved, has served to form sinful habits and practices, which in turn have rendered them hardened and callous. Yet few of them have become so hardened that we need despair of their reformation by a faithful, constant application of the proper means. We have two services at present in the chapel on every Sabbath. They manifest much interest and pleasure in the services of the sanctuary. I can but indulge the hope that some of them are thoroughly reformed. In consequence of the successful discipline to which they are subjected, as well as a sense of what is becoming in the house of God and in his worship, their appearance would do honor to any Christian assembly. Some of the convicts have been allowed to practise singing during the week, the result of which is a very respectable choir of singers, who by their performance add interest to the chapel services.”

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON AT CONCORD.

The Annual Report is a neatly-printed octavo pamphlet, good paper and type, of 16 pages, containing the reports of the warden, physician, and chaplain.

On the first two pages are the pecuniary accounts, very simply arranged and easily understood, showing a balance of income over expenses of \$1299 77.

Earnings and Receipts.

From visitors,	\$ 351 52	
From smith shop,	1315 21	
From cabinet shop,	2341 41	
From shoe shop,	2663 43	
From steam engine,	1 50	
	<hr/>	\$6673 07

Disbursements.

Paid for provisions,	\$1620 02	
“ clothing and bedding,	126 34	
“ repairs and improvements,	305 28	
“ general expenses, including pay of officers, fuel, oil, &c.,	3321 76	
Amount of income over expenses,	1299 67	
	<hr/>	\$6673 07

On the next two pages are the statistics of the Prison, showing the number, age, employment, crime, sentence, nativity, &c., simple and comprehensive.

Number of convicts in confinement July 1, 1850,	89
Received since,	26

115

Discharged by expiration of sentence,	7
“ “ pardon,	11
Died,	1
Escaped,	1
Total,	— 20

Remaining in confinement May 31, 1851, 95
Of whom 92 are males and 3 are females.

On the 7th page of the report is a comprehensive table exhibiting the history of the Prison from 1812 to 1851, inclusive, showing the number in Prison each year, the number committed, discharged, pardoned, removed to asylum, died, and escaped. This is a very valuable, concise, and comprehensive historical table. If we were not so crowded with matter, we should deem it worthy of being printed in this Report entire.

The report of the warden, Mr. Rufus Dow, although a document from one who professes himself but little acquainted with Prison discipline from experience, is the production of good sense, humanity, business talent, and favorable practical results.

The warden has in view important alterations and improvements in the structure and arrangement of the buildings, which will improve the convenience, supervision, security against escape, economy of management, and favorable pecuniary results, as well as the health, comfort, instruction, and moral improvement of the institution. We hope he will be sustained in carrying out the following designs:—

“While the legislature from year to year are making liberal provisions for the promotion of agriculture, common schools, asylums for the unfortunate insane, and the education of the deaf and dumb, they should not overlook that other unfortunate classes of individuals have fallen victims to temptation, and are doomed to drag out their sentence in this place. That those here compelled to perform their daily task should have comfortable and suitable arrangements provided them is alike dictated by humanity and interest. Great improvements could be made in the workshops, as well for the pecuniary advantage of the state as for the comfort of the convict. The shops are badly arranged. The shoe shop is 40 feet in length by 30 feet in width, and now contains 39 men, including overseer and contractor. The crowding together so many prisoners in so narrow a space necessarily renders the maintenance of the proper discipline very much more difficult. The close proximity of convicts renders

it impossible to prevent opportunities for conversation and other means of communication, whereby they successfully form and perfect plots against the rules and discipline of the Prison. The imperfect ventilation of this shop adds much to its discomfort, as also do the obstructions to the free passage of the light, owing to the proximity of the Prison walls, and its location upon the ground floor of the building. A shop for this branch of business should be located on the second floor.

“The cabinet shop, having the advantage of skylight, does not suffer so much from the inconvenience of being badly lighted, but it lacks room for machinery and work benches, in the absence of which the labor of the convicts cannot be so advantageously employed as it otherwise might be. This shop might be enlarged to the required size, by taking into it the shoe shop, whenever a more suitable place shall be provided for carrying on that branch of business.

“The smith shop affords better accommodations for the number of hands now employed in it. The disadvantages are, that in cloudy weather it is oftentimes too dark to admit of working to advantage. An additional forge is very much needed, and a room, in which to admit visitors, should be built this season. The old buildings, one of which is occupied as a pack room for the cabinet shop, and the other as a wash house and tailor shop, are in a ruinous condition, not worth repairing, and universally admitted to be a disgrace to our state. The watch boxes and fences upon the walls are also in a ruinous and dilapidated condition; a thorough repair is very much needed.

“The Prison and house occupied by the warden are in a bad state of repair, requiring an increasing consumption of fuel, which might be materially reduced, while at the same time, by judicious alterations, many other inconveniences, particularly in the location of the cooking department, might be remedied. Some different arrangements with respect to the female convicts are most urgently demanded. They are now kept in the house with the family, and while this is the case their safe custody is not to be depended upon. There should be some arrangements whereby they can be confined within the Prison walls, and subjected to the supervision and control of a matron. It will readily be conceived that it must be the occasion of much annoyance, as well as anxiety, to be compelled to take into the family and at the table these persons whom the public have deemed unfit to be at large.”

Should the State of New Hampshire sustain and carry out these views of the warden, in regard to the alterations and improvement of the New Hampshire State Prison, it would soon become, under as good management as under the present warden, one of the best State Prisons in the United States.

VERMONT.

VERMONT STATE PRISON.

The annual report of this institution for the year ending October 10, 1851, is a neatly-printed octavo pamphlet of 16 pages. It contains the reports of the directors, superintendent, and physician. It appears from the report of the directors, that a contract which has been made for the employment of sixty convicts in this institution will pay the ordinary expenses, and that the other ten convicts, which makes the usual average number of inmates, will pay for the repairs and incidental expenses, so that, in the opinion of the directors, for three years to come the institution will be self-supporting.

The total ordinary expenses of the last year were \$7374 40, and the income as follows:—

From fees of visitors,	\$ 174 37
Labor of convicts on contract account,	7117 83
Support of United States convicts,	88 60

Total income from the above sources, \$7380 80

The number of convicts at the commencement of the year was 76. Received during the year, 34; returned, 1; discharged by expiration of sentence, 14; by pardon, 5; died, 1. The number at the close of the year, 91. White men, 87; white females, 2; colored men, 2.

The superintendent concurs with the directors in the opinion that the institution is now in a condition to support itself for the next three years. This must be very welcome intelligence to the people of the state, as it has been a heavy draft upon the treasury in former years.

The superintendent complains that the roof of the old stone building is in a dilapidated state, and that better hospital accommodations, and a more convenient place for female convicts, are wants which remain unsatisfied.

The physician says that the convicts have much improved in their appearance, since their occupation has been changed from shoemaking to working upon scythe handles; that they are now as healthy a set of men as will generally be found in any manufactory whatsoever.

The physician closes his report as follows, (p. 15:)—

“It seems necessary to say a few words again on the subject of a hospital. We are still obliged to confine the sick to their small night cells, in cases of sickness; which, undoubtedly, is not as well as they are accommodated under similar circumstances in other hospitals. I

would advise that some measures be taken to get a hospital large enough to accommodate ten patients. In case of an epidemic, such as we occasionally have had, we could not safely accommodate them out of their cells."

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

The documents relating to this institution are published in a handsome octavo pamphlet of 56 pages.

It contains the report of the inspectors, covering 21 pages; a communication from the city engineer of Boston of 4 pages, on the mode and expense of conveying Cochituate water to the Prison; the report of the warden, containing important statistics and other matters, 24 pages; the last report of the venerable chaplain, Rev. Jared Curtis, previous to his resignation, — embracing most important suggestions and observations of long experience, — 4 pages; and the report of the physician, which is both brief and important; — making altogether a pamphlet of great value.

It appears by the inspectors' report, that very extensive repairs and improvements were in progress, (expense more than \$100,000,) to adapt the Prison, in its central accommodations, — of kitchen, guard room, chapel, hospital, cells, and workshops, — to the present wants of the state.

The question of locality has been settled after full and mature consideration, during a recent session of the legislature, in favor of the present site, on the foundation of many and strong reasons. It was satisfactorily shown to a large majority of the senators and representatives, that the present location of the Prison at Charlestown is one of the best in the whole country, having the advantages of convenience on the main land, and not on an island; of proximity to the state house, that the representatives from all parts of the state may easily see it, and guard against abuses; of economy in the transportation of convicts, most of them being arrested in Boston and vicinity; of a good market, where seven extensive railroads concentrate, and bring the inexhaustible produce of immense regions; of great facilities of conveyance, on navigable water and railroads, for heavy manufactured articles from the Prison; of ready and easy communication with a large, enterprising, intelligent, benevolent, and Christian people, whose philanthropic labors, for more than fifty years, have been brought to bear upon the best interests of the institution; of sea bathing — the water of the ocean being brought by a canal within the yard; of easy introduction of Cochitu-

ate water and gas ; of health — no institution of the kind having shown more surprising results ; of facilities in procuring raw material and granite rocks, by railroads and navigable water, from New Hampshire, Cape Ann, and Quincy, so that even quarrymen pay large rent for stone yards and wharves all about Boston, rather than hammer the stone at the quarry. The great and important point of location being settled, the additional accommodations have been steadily carried forward towards their completion. A new and extensive range of shops has been built, about 150 new cells completed and occupied, and in all the year of 1852 it is anticipated that the proposed improvements will be finished. The statement of the inspectors on the improvements in progress occupies more than one half of the whole number of pages in the pamphlet.

The warden occupies 12 or 13 pages with statistics of crime, causes of commitment, length of sentence, nativity, employment, life sentences, &c., by which it appears that 4 were for murder, 8 for assault with intent to murder, 10 for manslaughter, 30 for robbery or intent to rob in some form, 55 for burglary, and breaking and entering houses, 242 for shop breaking and larceny, 18 as common and notorious thieves, 11 for larceny from the person, 9 for burning barn, 2 for attempting to burn dwelling house in the night time, 17 for counterfeit money, 8 for forgery, 15 for arson, 13 for criminal sexual intercourse.

The above list exhibits the principal crimes of the convicts in this Prison.

The principal terms of sentence were 25 for 1 year ; 111 from 1 year to 2 years, inclusive ; 104 from 2 years to 3 years, inclusive ; 59 from 3 years to 4 years, inclusive ; 48 from 4 years to 5 years, inclusive ; 37, 6 years ; 21 from 6 to 7 years, inclusive ; 17, 8 years ; 7 from 8 to 9 years, inclusive ; 9, 10 years ; 13 from 10 years to 35 years, inclusive ; and 21 for life.

The nativity was 168 from Massachusetts, 25 from Maine, 25 from New Hampshire, 7 from Vermont, 12 from Connecticut, 9 from Rhode Island, 41 from New York, 27 from 10 other states, 30 from England, 10 from Canada, 12 from New Brunswick, 7 from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, 88 from Ireland, 1 from Scotland, and 10 from other European countries.

The principal employments in the Prison were, 98 stone cutters, 22 shoe makers, 141 cabinet makers, 14 tailors, 27 blacksmiths, 20 brush makers, 22 whitesmiths and tin workers, 78 in miscellaneous employment, 36 in the hospital and

invalids, 14 under punishment for misdemeanor, 2 in solitary confinement by order of court.

Of 169 convicts last year, from all parts of the commonwealth, 76 were from Boston.

Of 169 convicts last year, 52 were from 16 to 20 years of age, 70 from 20 to 30, 29 from 30 to 40, 15 from 40 to 50, 3 from 50 to 60.

Of the whole number received last year, 18 were recommitment. Of the whole number now in Prison, (472,) 67, or one seventh part, were recommitments.

Of the 21 in Prison for life, 4 were for murder, 7 for burglary, 2 for robbery, 2 for rape, 3 for arson, 1 for burning a dwelling house in the night, 1 for highway robbery, 1 for malicious burning. Of the 21 confined for life, one only has been in Prison 9 years.

Of the whole number of persons in Prison, 50 were negroes and mulattoes, which is about one ninth part of the Prison population, while the negro and mulatto population is not more than one hundredth part of the population.

The largest number of convicts in Prison at one time, during the last year, was 480.

The whole number of prisoners committed to the Massachusetts State Prison for life, during 20 years, from Oct. 1, 1830, to Sept. 30, 1850, was 43.

The number of convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison at the commencement of the Prison year, increased, from 1841 to 1850, from 322 to 349. Since the latter period, it has increased to 472.

The present and future accommodations for the number of prisoners at Charlestown may be seen from the warden's statement, (p. 38,) as follows:—

“The 150 cells, furnished by the erection of the new wing of the Prison, make in all, at the present time, 454 separate cells, all of which are occupied. As soon as the east wing of the old Prison, which is now in process of alteration, shall be completed, there will be 554 separate cells.

“With this number of cells, and with the west wing of the old Prison to resort to in case of emergency, there will doubtless be ample accommodations for any probable increase in numbers which may occur for several years.”

The transfer of the prisoners, from their crowded state in some of the night rooms in the old Prison, on the 23d and 24th of June last, to the new cells in the south wing, —

“Was a transition which was highly acceptable to the more intelligent and exemplary of the convicts, who had experienced the evils

and annoyances attending the congregate system; and although this system would be preferred by some of the prisoners, still, there are many who would consider their imprisonment very much aggravated, by being required to serve out their sentence, as they have been compelled to do for the past year and a half, from a want of sufficient accommodations to give each prisoner a separate cell;” i. e., at night.

The expenditures and sources of income are exhibited in the following account, (p. 47:) —

Expenditures.

To amount of cash paid for provisions, :	\$12,901 63
“ “ “ hospital department,	341 64
“ “ “ clothing department,	5,168 31
“ “ “ expense department,	4,278 02
“ “ “ officers’ salaries, :	18,332 28
“ “ “ prisoners discharged,	385 00
“ “ “ transportation of prisoners,	272 76
“ “ “ repairs of real estate,	468 95
“ “ “ night watch in Prison yard,	548 31
<hr/>	
Total amount paid on account of the ordinary expenses for the past Prison year, :	\$42,696 90

Receipts.

By stone department, for income from this department,	\$17,763 75
“ labor department, for income from this department,	25,900 91
“ visitors’ fees, for amount received on this account,	1,439 50
“ rents, for amount of income for rents,	232 35
“ interest, for balance of this account,	8 42
<hr/>	
	\$45,344 93
By balance, being deficit of earnings to meet the payments for the Prison year ending September 30, 1851,	498 85

From the chaplain’s final report before his resignation, we make several extracts; first, on his general course of instruction.

“The more public services and instructions which claim his time and attention are those of public worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, the daily seasons of devotion on the secular days of the week, and the superintendence of the Sabbath school. Those of a more private nature grow principally out of his daily intercourse with more or less of the convicts, in private, who are sent for to meet him in the chapel. In these interviews he endeavors to secure their confidence and a favorable hearing, by coming down, in the kindest manner, to their circumstances, trials, and wants, and encouraging them, with entire frankness, to make known to him their feelings and wishes; to give a brief sketch of their history, and of the leading causes which

resulted in their unhappy condition. This they do, in most cases, with apparent frankness and sincerity. In connection with such free and friendly conversation, such advice and counsel are given as seem adapted to affect them favorably, to contribute to making them better and happier as convicts, and, ultimately, better, happier, and more useful members of society, when they shall leave the Prison and again mingle with the world. It is also the invariable custom of the chaplain, on the day immediately preceding the discharge of any convict from Prison, to have a private interview with him, and freely and faithfully warn him, and to present to his mind such motives and considerations as seem best calculated to deter him from sin, and to encourage him to a life of industry, virtue, and happiness. Private interviews, in the circumstances referred to, with the advice and counsel thus given, it is believed, often produce a more permanent and salutary effect than when given in public, and where the responsibility of a proper improvement is divided among the many."

After speaking of the Sabbath school, he has a paragraph on a singing choir, (p. 50.)

"For years past it has been thought an object of importance, so far as it could be accomplished without essential interference with the business and discipline of the Prison, to secure, from among the prisoners, a good and an intelligent choir of singers, aided by such instrumental accompaniments as we have been able to supply from among our number, and a good degree of success has, for the most part, been realized. As sacred music, when properly performed, constitutes a very interesting and important part of divine worship, we have felt that it has added much to the interest and attractiveness of our seasons of devotion."

On the increase of crime, the chaplain remarks, (p. 51,) —

"Before closing this report, the undersigned feels that he can hardly forbear remarking on the fearful increase of crime, in many portions of our commonwealth, within the last three years; and, as a necessary result, a proportionate increase in the number of commitments to all our Prisons. These facts are most painful and startling; and without some powerful and efficient check to stay this fearful and rapidly-swelling tide of vice and crime, we can hardly realize what will be the real state of things, when but a few more years shall have passed, stamping their fearful imprint on society and the public morals. A giant work, but one which must be accomplished, is to be undertaken, and in a good degree perfected, by Christian philanthropists, legislators, and statesmen, if these appalling evils are to be successfully met and overcome."

And, finally, on intemperance, as a cause of crime, Mr. Curtis remarks, as the result of all his observation, as follows, (pp. 51, 52:) —

"It may be difficult accurately to point out all the causes which

operate in producing the state of things to which reference has been made ; nor is it the purpose of the undersigned to tax your excellency and honors with any attempt, on his part, to do it. He will, however, hazard the opinion, and it is a deliberate one, founded on careful observation, for more than a quarter of a century, in his connection with public Prisons, that the use of intoxicating drinks is the prolific source of a greater amount of vice, and crime, and degradation, and wretchedness, than all others combined. ‘ Like Aaron’s rod, it swallows all the rest.’ What a change would come over the whole face of society, could this Stygian fountain of ruin and death be dried up ! More than three fourths of the inmates of all our Prisons, of every age and sex, from the youth of fourteen years to the veterans of age, have been habituated, in a greater or less degree, to these drinks ; and to them, directly or indirectly, they owe their degradation and ruin. And cannot this curse be stayed by prudent and efficient legislation, and a faithful and rigid execution of the laws ? It is ‘ a consummation devoutly to be wished ;’ and when brought about, instead of expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars to build and enlarge our Prisons, a large portion of the premises provided for, and now occupied by, the victims of alcohol and crime, might be given up to the occupancy ‘ of the moles and the bats.’ ‘ Prevention,’ it is said, ‘ is cheaper than cure ;’ and may the maxim be verified in the success and triumph of the cause of temperance, which, at the present time, so largely engrosses the attention of all classes of our fellow-citizens, from the chief magistrate to the humble tenant of a cottage.”

On the general health of the Prison, and the causes which have operated for or against it, the physician expresses himself thus, (p. 53 :) —

“ In reporting the condition of health of the prisoners, for the past year, it should be born in mind that, for the space of nearly two years, the number of convicts has so far exceeded the number of cells, that those in the old Prison have contained five or six prisoners each. This must be regarded as a condition unfavorable to health, though the consequences have not been so serious as might have been expected.

“ The erection of the new Prison, with 150 cells, has obviated the necessity of confining more than one convict in the same cell. These cells are sufficiently large for health, and have abundance of light, and are well ventilated, and in these particulars are superior to the others in use here.

“ The apartments now used for hospital purposes are not very commodious, nor have they afforded accommodations for all who, during the past year, have applied there for admission. The hospital connected with the new Prison is not yet occupied, not being fully completed.

“ The standard of health, though it will compare favorably with similar institutions, has not been of quite so high a character as in

some past years. Nor was it to be expected, since our numbers have been very nearly double what they were in 1846 and 1847, during which years we had but a single death. The great increase of numbers to occupy the same dormitories and workshops, together with causes which were alluded to in my reports of the last two years, particularly the change of the law abolishing whipping as a means of discipline, and substituting solitary confinement in a dark cell, upon a bread and water diet, have, as were then anticipated, operated unfavorably, to a limited extent, upon the health of the prisoner.

"During the year, one convict was removed to the State Lunatic Hospital, by the commissioners of lunacy. No other case of insanity developed itself during the year, except the fatal case above alluded to, in which instance the disease was undoubtedly established before his commitment to the Prison."

RHODE ISLAND.

STATE PRISON AND COUNTY PRISON IN RHODE ISLAND UNITED IN ONE.

The report of this institution is a handsome octavo pamphlet of 27 pages. It contains the reports of the inspectors, warden, and physician, to the legislature.

The statistics of the two Prisons, united in the city of Providence, for the year ending October, 1851, were as follows, (pp. 5, 6 :) —

"The number of prisoners in the State Prison for the year has been as follows: Number of convicts on the 1st of Oct., 1850, 37; committed during the year, 24 — 61. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 5; discharged by general assembly, 8; died, 1 — 14. Leaving in Prison, Sept. 30, 1851, 47, all males. The average number in Prison for the year has been 43, being 33 per cent. over the average of last year.

"In the County Jail the number of persons on the 1st day of Oct., 1850, confined by the state laws, was 66. 223 have been committed during the year on sentence, and 214 in default of bail, and not sentenced, making the total number at the suit of the state 503.

"The ages of those committed were as follows, viz.: Over 10 years old and under 20 years, 123; over 20 and under 30 years, 204; over 30 and under 40 years, 105; over 40 and under 50 years, 56; over 50 and under 60 years, 14; over 60 years, 1. Total, 503. Males, 452; females, 51. Whites, 473; colored, 30. Natives, 293; foreigners, 210. Average number for the year, 53.

"Of the 223 committed as above stated on sentence, 192 were known to be, or reported themselves as being, intemperate in their habits.

"There have also been committed to the Jail, as a House of Correction for the city of Providence, during the year, 177 persons, viz.: On sentence, 116; in default of bail, 61. Their ages were as follows: Over 10 years and under 20, 19; over 20 and under 30, 61;

over 30 and under 40, 56 ; over 40 and under 50, 25 ; over 50 and under 60, 11 ; over 60, 5. Total, 177. Males, 133 ; females, 44. Whites, 170 ; colored, 7. Natives, 86 ; foreigners, 91. Temperate, 14 ; intemperate, 163. Average number under the city laws during the year, 11.

“The number of commitments for debt have been 397 ; making, with the foregoing numbers committed under the state and city laws, a total of 1133 commitments to the Jail, during the year ending September 30, 1851.

“There were remaining on the 30th of September, at the suit of the state, 57 ; at the suit of the city, 11 ; for civil suits for damages, 2 ; for common debt, 2 — total, 72.

The annual expense and income of the establishment are thus exhibited in the inspectors' report, (pp. 3, 4 :) —

“The warden's reports of the expenses and income for the year ending September 30, are herewith presented. From these reports it appears that the whole expense for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1850, and ending Sept. 30, 1851, is \$9851 27. The income for the same period is \$2761 41. Excess of expenditure above the income is \$7089 86.

“From this sum is to be deducted the proceeds of stock sold in consequence of change of employment, amounting to \$2389 86 ; leaving the balance which has been drawn from the state treasury \$4700 00.”

The changes in occupation in the institution are thus mentioned, as well as the present mode of employment, (pp. 6, 7 :) —

“At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1850, the convicts in the Prison were employed in shoemaking, and the prisoners in the Jail at cabinet making.”

“In order to accomplish this result, they asked of the assembly a grant of \$4000 for the enlargement of the workshops. Their request was granted, and the buildings were created within the estimate presented, and a small balance is now in the hands of the building committee. As soon as these arrangements were completed, the inspectors were enabled to let out the labor of the convicts for \$2500, for the first year.”

In the County Jail, “the work of closing boots was selected in June last, and the prisoners are now employed at that business — a stipulated price per pair being paid for their labor.”

The changes and improvements effected among the females are thus stated by the inspectors : —

“The board have been able to effect an important change in the condition of the female department. Previous to June last, the female prisoners were confined in two small rooms, without classification, and without any regular employment, and their condition could only tend

to render their imprisonment a moral injury to themselves and the community. In June last it was determined to engage an assistant matron, under whose care they should be employed in regular labor. A room was provided for this purpose, and they are now all comfortably clad, and improving in habits of neatness and industry. Several of them are obliged to occupy the same room at night, but we hope that the enlargement of the Prison will enable us to provide a separate cell for each convict."

A concise and comprehensive view of the employment of both men and women, of cleanliness, health, and discipline, is presented in one short paragraph, (pp. 7, 8 :) —

"Every prisoner, male and female, under sentence, unless prevented by sickness, is now employed in labor of as profitable a kind as we are able to provide. The state prisoners labor at cabinet work; the prisoners in the Jail labor at closing boots. The women are employed in sewing. The buildings are as clean and comfortable as the crowded state of the cells will allow. The health of the prisoners is generally good, and the number of cases of discipline is on the decline."

The inspectors further say, (p. 8,) that

"The greatest evil under which we now labor is the crowded condition of the Prison and Jail. In many cases it is necessary to confine two, or even more persons, in a cell. During the coming winter, this evil will probably be increased."

An appropriation was made for repairs and improvements by the legislature, in view of these evils, which the inspectors thus notice:—

"The assembly, at its June session, appropriated \$16,000 for the erection of an additional wing to the State Prison. The board at once commenced the work, with the expectation that it might be completed by the 1st day of January, 1852. It was, however, ascertained that it would be necessary to drive piles of unusual length under the whole foundation. This has created so much delay, that only a part of the cells can be built before the beginning of winter. In June next it can probably be completed. It is intended to be built in the most perfect manner, and it is hoped that the state will not be at any expense from the necessity of future alterations."

The report, from which these extracts are taken, is signed by Francis Wayland, chairman of the board of inspectors, and six others.

The substance of the physician's report is summarily comprehended in the following brief extracts:—

"The health of the Prison was never better than at this time. With the exception of Nos. 78 and 123, the prisoners are all able to perform active labor."

“There has been one death during the past year, No. 71. The disease which caused his death was tuberculous peritonitis.”

“No case of insanity has occurred during the past year.”

“The change from sedentary to active labor, made during the past six months, has produced a favorable result. There is much less dyspepsia, gastro-enteric diseases, and rheumatism; convalescence is more rapid, and the prisoners more healthy and robust. Diarrhœa has been more prevalent and violent than at any former period. It commenced in April, in which month there were 3 cases; in May, 5 cases; in June, 6 cases; in July, 40 cases; in August, 9 cases, and in September, 1 case.

S. AUG. ARNOLD,

Physician to the Rhode Island State Prison.

“PROVIDENCE, Oct. 27, 1851.”

CONNECTICUT.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

The Annual Report of the Connecticut State Prison is a neatly printed octavo pamphlet of 46 pages.

It contains a majority and minority report of the directors, the reports of the two wardens for different parts of the year, and extracts from the reports of the chaplain and physician.

The warden's report, by Mr. L. R. Wells, furnishes the following statistics of numbers, &c., (p. 32:) —

“Whole number in confinement, March 31, 1850, 175; since received, 31 — 206. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 32; by pardon, 10; death, 7 — 49. Leaving in confinement, March 31, 1851, 157. White males, 114; colored males, 33; females, 10.”

The prisoners under contract were, in manufacturing chairs, 40; as carpenters, 16; at table cutlery, 32; as shoemakers, 15. Total on contract, 103.

The number of prisoners employed on account of the state is, on chair seats, 36; on miscellaneous work, 18.

Of the whole number convicted, viz., 157, at this time in Prison, 45 were convicted in New Haven county and 31 in New London county, which is nearly one half the whole number from the whole state.

Of the nativity, 78 were from Connecticut, 22 from New York, 11 from Massachusetts, 16 from other states, 16 from Ireland, 10 unknown, and 5 from other parts of the world.

Of the age, 86, or more than one half, are under 30 years of age, and 22 under 20 years of age.

Of the crimes, 9 were for murder, 6 for attempt to murder, 8 for attempt to kill, 8 for manslaughter, 8 for arson, 12 for rape and attempt at rape, i. e., 51, or nearly one third of the

whole for the higher crimes; 106 for other crimes, of whom 38 were for burglary.

Of the sentenced, 21 were for life, 81 for 1 to 4 years, inclusive; and the remainder, 55, for periods varying from 4 to 23 years.

The income and expenditure of the institution are fully and clearly stated in the following summary:—

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Carpenter's shop, . . .	\$792 04	Expense account, . . .	\$3,810 08
Chair-seating shop, . .	1,530 36	Provision account, . .	2,554 77
Smith shop,	2,212 68	Clothing and bedding, .	306 40
Rule shop,	1,164 11	Hospital account, . . .	210 30
Varnishing shop, . . .	859 52	Female department, . .	77 77
Cabinet shop,	1,525 66	Transportation convicts,	83 01
Shoe shop,	1,185 92	Discharged convicts, . .	72 50
Cash from visitors, . .	345 67	Profit and loss,	1 75
		Balance of interest, . .	1,272 34
		Balance gained to institution,	1,227 04
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$9,615 96		\$9,615 96

The general views entertained of the institution, as answering the purposes of its establishment, are well expressed in the following paragraph, (p. 3:)—

“The directors feel themselves justified in saying, that the present condition of the institution is such as to sustain the opinion, early entertained, that while it answered all the ends of justice as a place of punishment, it might be made to exercise a salutary influence upon the moral condition of offenders, and at the same time, by a judicious application of their labors, remunerate the state for the great expenses, incurred in their conviction and confinement.”

The views of the directors, in regard to the health of the institution, are briefly expressed in these three short extracts, (pp. 3, 4:)—

“The health of the prisoners generally has been as good as could be expected among such a number of men of their peculiar habits.”

“No serious epidemic has prevailed in the Prison during the past year.”

“The directors, however, are fully impressed with the conviction that the general health of the prisoners will be promoted by certain alterations and repairs, which will be more particularly alluded to hereafter.”

The full impression of the directors, that the general health will be promoted, &c., we feel assured is correct, if in the repairs and alterations are embraced an improved ventilation

of the hospital and dormitory buildings. There is great deficiency in this respect.

The directors make a majority and minority report in regard to some difference in opinion concerning the financial affairs of the Prison, but are perfectly agreed concerning some important repairs and improvements proposed and recommended.

Well-merited approbation of the chaplain and his doings is passed by the directors in the following terms, (p. 4 :) —

“The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners has, of course, been confided to the chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Griswold, and the directors take pleasure in publicly expressing their great confidence and satisfaction in his judicious exertions and untiring zeal in behalf of the unfortunate beings to whose improvement he so entirely devotes himself.”

Mr. Griswold is a thoroughly-educated, able, industrious, and devoted man in his profession.

The chaplain's report is an able document, from which we have made several extracts in other parts of this Report, and his views and labors in regard to a Prison library are worthy of having a permanent form before the public, and an extended circulation. They are as follows, from pp. 36 and 37 of the report:—

“My most laborious effort, connected with the intellectual instruction of the convicts, has been the procuring and the distribution of library books. Soon after entering upon my duties here, this effort was commenced. The Prison library, containing about 200 volumes, furnished a very inadequate supply to interest and profit the convicts, though the books were carefully selected and valuable. I made application to a few of my personal friends, who, by books and a small amount of funds, enabled me to make important accessions to this little stock. Afterwards, I made an appeal to individual ladies and gentlemen of Hartford and vicinity, which has been responded to by many, and even by those of the highest standing in society, by princely donations of well-selected and interesting books, and of cash in some instances — benefactors well worthy of the noble citizens who dwell around ‘the Charter Oak.’

“By this partial and yet unfinished effort, about 500 volumes, including school books, have been obtained; also many useful tracts and pamphlets. Among these books are many highly entertaining and valuable.

“The allotment of books has cost me a vast amount of labor. To ascertain the capacities and tastes of the convicts, their former amount and course of reading, and to allot them books that shall be entertaining and useful, and which shall awaken and nurture their desire to obtain knowledge, and to furnish them, in numerical order, with those volumes and sets of histories, and other valuable works,

which constitute a continuous chain of instruction, demand patient, thorough, and persevering effort. And I have spared no pains to accomplish this object.

"This effort and these donations have been highly appreciated by the convicts; and some of them have given from their own stock of books to increase the Prison library; many warm thanks have been whispered through the cell grates by the convicts; with very few exceptions they have taken much pains to keep the books in good order; and a keen relish for books, and great industry in perusing them, have been elicited, which are exceedingly gratifying to your chaplain, and which furnish abundant recompense for all his onerous duties in this department.

"An extensive library, judiciously selected and allotted, is of vast importance in a Prison. As a source of much instruction and comfort to the inmates; as the means of diverting their minds from cherished remembrances of past iniquities, and from nurtured purposes of indulging afresh in sin, when liberty shall be regained; and as the instrument of enlightening their minds, elevating their affections, and dissipating their heartlessness and gloom, so prejudicial to both bodily and mental health, it cannot fail to be the most powerful coadjutor of strict and vigilant discipline, in their reform and restoration to social enjoyments and usefulness.

"A donation, by our honorable legislature, of \$100 from the earnings of the convicts, would enable us to supply many important vacant links which we cannot expect to obtain by private benefactions, especially in relation to standard works and recent valuable publications. So important, so invaluable is a good library, in advancing the highest objects of imprisonment, that it is confidently hoped the directors will feel a pleasure in presenting this subject to the honorable General Assembly of this state, at their ensuing session."

He has also the following paragraph, which is weighty and important, (p. 40:) —

"I have labored much to correct false impressions and groundless suspicions of the prisoners, in regard to themselves, their relatives, the courts before which they were convicted, and the government of this Prison. Such impressions and suspicions are among the most powerful antagonists to human happiness in all the conditions of life; but within Prison walls, and in the darkness and depression of Prison gloom, and often by calling in to their aid the certitude, attested by the hallucinations of the lone cell, they fatten upon the convict's extreme wretchedness, and revel amid his slaughtered hopes and enjoyments. These I have endeavored to correct, alike to relieve the suffering inmate and aid the discipline of the Prison."

The following extract from the physician's report will illustrate and enforce some things which have already been presented concerning the Connecticut State Prison, in regard to which there appears to be great unity of opinion, (p. 46:) —

"I cannot, in justice to myself and those committed to my charge

in this institution, close my report without urging the necessity of adopting some means by which the air in the cells may be made more pure. I am well aware that this subject has, in previous reports, been submitted for the consideration of the directors; but as yet, there has been no provision to accomplish the object.

“I respectfully commend to your attention the propriety of placing ventilators on the roof, so arranged as to communicate with each cell; these, in connection with iron doors on the upper tiers of cells, as has in previous reports been recommended, could not fail to improve the condition of all the inmates of the institution—thereby securing a greater degree of health, and removing liability to contract disease among all, especially among those who are constitutionally predisposed to pulmonary complaints. I appeal to *you*, gentlemen, to devise such an improvement as will tend in some degree to render the air in the cells more pure and healthy.”

NEW YORK.

STATE PRISON AT AUBURN, NEW YORK.

The documents in relation to this State Prison are contained in the Fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons of the State of New York, submitted to the legislature Jan. 22, 1852. The board of inspectors have charge of all the State Prisons in the state. They are elected by the people at the annual election of state officers, and consisted last year of Alexander H. Wells, David Clarke, and W. P. Angel. They submit an annual report of 300 pages or more.

The documents concerning the Auburn Prison, in their fourth annual report, cover 82 pages octavo, and embrace the reports of the agent, warden, chaplain, and physician.

The statistics of the Prison at Auburn, for the year 1851, as shown in the annual report, (p. 92,) were as follows:—

“Number of convicts remaining in Prison Dec. 1, 1850, 732; received from courts during the year ending Nov. 30, 1851, 298 — 1030. Discharged during the same period, as follows: By expiration of sentence, 182; by pardon, 55; died from sickness, 12; escaped and not retaken, 3; sent to Asylum, Utica, 6; discharged by habeas corpus, 1 — 259. Total remaining in Prison Dec. 1, 1851, 771.”

The manner of employing the convicts in the Auburn Prison in 1851, the persons by whom employed, the kinds of business at which they were employed, the contract prices per day, and the number employed in each branch of business, were as follows, (p. 93:) —

"Whole number, 771. In the state's employ and in the hospital, 151; on contract, 620.

Carpet,	Josiah Barber,	294	38c.	294
Cooper,	Van Tuyl & Freeoff,	35	61 $\frac{1}{10}$	35
Cabinet,	Hewson, Parsons, & Segoine,	57	65	57
Hame,	Hayden & Letchworth,	67	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Machine,	Beardsley, Keeler, & Curtis,	53	46	53
Shoe,	E. P. Ross,	56	50 & 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	56
Tool,	Casey, Ketchel, & Co.,	58	51	58
				620"

Of the 151 employed by the state, and not on contract, 41 were in the yard, 15 tailors, 9 weavers, 3 barbers, 17 shoemakers, 23 in the dining hall and kitchen, 22 waiters, 9 infirm and idle, and 12 sick and lame. The daily average number of convicts was 762, an increase over last year of 91.

"The daily average earnings of each convict was 29 cents. The daily average expense of each convict was 26 $\frac{6}{10}$ cents. The daily average number of convicts employed on contract was 643. The daily average earnings of each convict actually employed on contract was 45 $\frac{3}{10}$ cents, an increase over last year of 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents per day."

The extent of the business operations, expenditures, &c., of this Prison, in 1851, is seen in the following statement from the annual report, (p. 29 :) —

The total amount of cash received from all sources during the year, including cash balance on hand Sept.

30, 1850, was \$78,764 06

Total amount of expenditure for all purposes, 88,546 00

Leaving a balance against the Prison, 9,781 94

The earnings of the Prison during the year, 72,529 06

And the expenditures for ordinary support, 69,897 86

Excess of earnings over ordinary support, 2,631 20

The cash resources Sept. 30, 1851, 3,546 49

For the different items of expenditure in this Prison in 1851 : —

For rations,	\$21,892 04
" hospital,	543 50
" clothing and bedding,	3,716 66
" building and repairs,	19,439 14
" firewood, oil, &c.,	4,407 96
" hay, grain, &c.,	163 23
" stock, tools, &c.,	4,119 37
" furniture,	448 04
" printing and stationery,	315 38

For discharged convicts,	\$1,488 40
“ salaries of officers,	19,528 59
“ pay of guards,	7,671 00
“ miscellaneous,	4,812 68
Total expenditures,	<u>\$88,546 00</u>

A new building is being erected in the yard, for chapel, mess room, hospital, and dining hall, on which \$4006 28 have been expended last year, and which it is estimated will cost, when finished, \$18,000.

“ The building is 225 feet long and 60 feet wide ; the first story, for mess room, to be 14 feet in the clear ; and the second story, for chapel and hospital, to be 24 feet in the clear ; the walls are 3 feet thick, of limestone, the outer doors to be made of iron ; all the windows to be grated, and the whole to be made Prison strong.”

“ When the buildings for chapel, mess room, and hospital are completed, we shall not require any more buildings for Prison use.”

“ The great necessity for more ample room for the hospital department, better ventilation, the crowded condition of the dining hall, its low ceiling and dampness, render it very important and necessary that the improvements commenced should be completed with as little delay as possible.”

The principles of government and discipline adopted by the present warden, are expressed by him in the following extracts from his report, (pp. 94, 95:) —

“ It is also of the highest importance that the officers having charge of the different departments should be men of judgment and discretion, men who do not allow themselves to be moved by impulse, but guided by the dictates of serious and sound judgment.”

“ I find, by observation, that by far the greater proportion of the men under my care are not entirely incorrigible, but are men who possess more or less the feelings of humanity ; and when appealed to in a proper manner and by discreet persons, it usually produces the desired effect. There are exceptions to this rule. We occasionally meet with a convict so far lost to all feeling of humanity, that the most rigid course alone will command obedience.”

The warden's views of the wisdom, necessity, and utility of the system of common school instruction adopted in this Prison, under the law of the State of New York of 1847, are expressed in the following extracts, from p. 95 : —

“ There is a matter to which I wish to call your serious attention, which is the intellectual training of the convicts.”

“ You are aware, gentlemen, that by far the greater number of convicts in the several Prisons are men whose early education, as far as morals and letters are concerned, has been grossly neglected ; very many of them do not understand the first rudiments of that kind

of knowledge which has a tendency to give a proper direction to the thoughts and actions of life. To accomplish this object, I would recommend the addition of two extra teachers in this department, and your sanction and concurrence in lighting the entire wings until eight o'clock in the evening."

The value of the Prison library, its size, and means of enlargement, are shown by the chaplain, as follows:—

"There are now in the library about 700 volumes suitable for use. These books are placed in the shops in charge of the keepers, each keeper acting as librarian for his shop. The books are changed from one shop to another as often as is deemed desirable for the benefit of all concerned. This library is replenished every year with books purchased with the appropriation (\$100) made by the statute from the literary fund. Still the library is entirely inadequate to the wants of the Prison; after all the care and pains that can possibly be taken, the books are fast going to pieces, and the decrease is greater than the increase."

STATE PRISON AT SING SING, NEW YORK.

The documents in relation to the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the year 1851, cover 125 pages of the Fourth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons in that state.

These documents embrace the reports of the agent, warden, clerk, chaplain, physician, and matron.

The statistics of the male and female Prisons are as follows:—

Number of male convicts remaining in Prison on the		
30th day of November, 1850,	694	
Received from the different courts during the year,	280	
	<hr/>	974
Number of male convicts discharged by expiration of		
sentence, during the year ending 30th November,		
1851,	156	
Discharged by pardon during the same period, . .	42	
Discharged by reversal of judgment,	1	
Died from sickness during the year,	19	
Escaped prior to 31st December, 1850,	1	
	<hr/>	219
Number remaining in Prison 1st December, 1851,		755

"On the 1st of December, 1850, there were remaining here (i. e., in the female Prison) 71 convicts, and there have since been received 38, making a total of 109. Of these, 29 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 1 by pardon, 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, and 3 have died, leaving 75 in Prison at this date."

Whole number of convicts in the male Prison,	755	
“ “ female Prison,	75	
Number of convicts, male, white,	610	
“ “ colored,	145	
	<hr/>	755
Number of convicts, female, white,	61	
“ “ colored,	14	
	<hr/>	75
<i>Nativity.</i>		
Natives of the United States, white,	Males. 261	Females. 18
“ “ colored,	143	13
Foreigners, white,	349	43
“ colored,	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	755	75

The crimes of the 280 committed to the male Prison last year were, —

“ Grand larceny, 110 ; burglary, 59 ; attempt at burglary, 3 ; assault to rob, 2 ; arson, 7 ; attempt at arson, 1 ; petty larceny, second offence, 13 ; receiving stolen goods, 3 ; bigamy, 6 ; forgery, 18 ; rape, 4 ; robbery, 7 ; assault to kill, 11 ; manslaughter, 10 ; false pretences, 1 ; perjury, 1 ; carrying slung shot, 2 ; mutiny, 8 ; incest, 1 ; counterfeiting, 7 ; seduction, 1 ; larceny at sea, 1 ; murder, 2 ; assault to commit a rape, 2 ; — total, 280.”

The terms of sentence of the same number during the same period were, from 1 to 2 years, 2 ; for 2 years, 83 ; for 2 and under 3 years, 33 ; for 4 and under 5 years, 30 ; for 5 and under 6 years, 40 ; for 6 and under 10 years, 43 ; for 10 and under 25 years, 12 ; for life, 3.

The commitments and recommitments, first conviction, 264 ; second conviction, 13 ; third conviction, 3 ; — total, 280.

The age was, over 16 and under 20, 84 ; over 20 and under 25, 72 ; over 25 and under 30, 56 ; over 30 and under 40, 43 ; over 40, 25 ; — total, 280.

The color was, 249 white and 31 colored ; — total, 280.

The nativity was, from the State of New York, 89 ; Pennsylvania, 11 ; New Jersey, 13 ; other states, 27 ; — total from the United States, 138. Total from foreign countries, 142 ; of whom 71 were Irish, 32 Germans, 11 English, and 28 from other foreign countries.

The places in the state from which they were committed, were, from New York city, 187 ; Kings county, including Brooklyn, 32 ; from 13 other counties, 61 ; showing how large a proportion are from the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

The punishments inflicted for misdemeanors, in the Prison

at Sing Sing, during the last year, are thus stated by the warden, (pp. 208, 209 :) —

“During the year, my predecessor and myself have been required to inflict 233 punishments, 138 of which were with the shower bath, 4 had their hair cut close, 87 were placed in dark cell, 3 were yoked, and 2 wore a ball and chain. Many of these punishments were inflicted on the same convicts, as the whole number of men who have not yielded to discipline, and observed the rules without the resort to coercive means, will not probably exceed 100.

“It would be indecorous in me to institute any comparison of discipline, nor will my limited experience allow me to do so; but while order, industry, and decorum characterize the general conduct of our prisoners, and while the number of punishments is found to be less than in any previous year, I must be allowed to express my approbation of a system so humane and so salutary in its operation, and the results of which compare so favorably with those extorted by the severe and almost inhuman flagellation which prevailed a few years since.”

The want of an external wall, enclosing the premises, is justly a subject of complaint by the warden, as it endangers the security and increases the expense of guard, and is a peculiarity of the Prison at Sing Sing, which characterizes this Prison in distinction from almost all other extensive Prisons in this country and the world. He says, (p. 208,) —

“During the time I have had charge of the Prison, I have experienced much inconvenience from the want of a wall about the yards and buildings. I cannot too earnestly call your attention to this desired improvement, nor can the dangers and disadvantages arising from the absence of a wall be fully appreciated by any, except those upon whom may devolve the care of the convicts and the safety of the property.”

There is a complaint made by the warden, in his report, which brings to view a clashing of powers between himself and a committee of the Prison Association in New York. It seems to arise from powers given by legislative enactment to this association, which are interpreted as independent and above the powers of the principal officer and warden of the institution.

“During the past summer a committee from the New York Prison Association called at the Prison, and demanded the right to go into it unattended by any of its officers, there to withdraw convicts from their keepers — to make such examinations and to do such acts as to them might seem best; thus, in effect, claiming that they possessed a power superior to the inspectors or any of the subordinate officers. A claim so inconsistent with any authority, and so dangerous to the safety and discipline of the Prison, I could not admit to exist any

where, except with the inspectors; and I therefore respectfully resisted what I deemed an unwarrantable interference with the powers and duties which the law and your appointment devolved upon me. Willing at all times that the management and transactions of the Prison should be made the subject of public scrutiny, and truly desirous that any and every society and class of men should be made fully acquainted with the condition and treatment of the convicts, I tendered that committee every opportunity to prosecute their desired examinations, proffering them the use of the books, and the privilege of interrogating the officers and the inmates, under oath or otherwise, but claiming that, as warden of the Prison, I had no right to surrender its control into other hands, nor could I suffer the necessary and long-standing rules of the inspectors to be disregarded. The same privileges which were claimed and exercised by the committee of the legislature who visited the Prison in October last, to investigate its affairs, as well as the privileges exercised by the governor of the state, who visited the Prison last summer, were extended to this committee, all of which they declined, refusing to accept of any thing short of an unconditional surrender of the Prison into their hands for the space of ninety days. Upon the return of this committee to New York, they served me with an alternative *mandamus*, to show cause why they should not be permitted to enter the Prison in the manner I have described. That proceeding is still pending before the court, and although I have no fears as to the result, yet I have thought it proper to call your attention to the subject, that you might the better be able to judge of the course I have felt it my duty to adopt."

The general condition of the institution in regard to discipline, health, industry, security against fire, and quietness, is thus stated by the warden:—

"I am much pleased in being able to state that, during the past year, no circumstance has transpired to interrupt the good order of the Prison, or to arrest any of the various branches of business prosecuted therein. Providence has favored us with a good measure of health, the property of the state has been preserved from the torch of the incendiary, and no acts of violence or attempts at insurrection have marred the peace and quiet of the establishment. The various branches of labor have been prosecuted with satisfaction to those who employ the services of the convicts, and with profit to the state, while, by a careful disposition of the men, and a watchful regard of the feeble and indisposed, health has been happily preserved and generally promoted. This branch of our system has been greatly benefited by the commodious workshops provided the preceding year, by which means we have been enabled to place every able bodied man upon productive contract employment. I doubt not the report of the agent, who has faithfully and judiciously managed the financial affairs, will bear witness to the superior industry of the Prison, which cannot but have added largely to its usual income."

It appears from the physician's report that the Prison has

been subject to dysentery of an aggravated nature, during the summer of 1851, in which about 70 were removed to the hospital, and to the chapel, which it became necessary to use as a hospital, but that four only died of the disease. Two others died of cholera asphyxia of the most aggravated form; and the whole number of deaths was 16 in the male Prison, and 3 in the female Prison.

This is a much more favorable bill of mortality than it has been common to observe in this Prison—from 30 to 50 per cent. more favorable.

Three prisoners have been sent to the Insane Asylum at Utica, as unfit subjects for a Prison.

The physician assigns some causes for the improved health of the Prison.

“The present social mode of eating at the mess tables, combined with the good quality of the provisions purchased by the agent, has contributed, no doubt, greatly to the general good health of these institutions. A mild but efficient discipline is maintained in both Prisons.”

In the matron's report there are statements of interest which are worthy of notice. Of the females in the Sing Sing Prison, there are more Irish than American—38 of the former and only 28 of the latter; and there are more Irish than of all others, foreign and native; i. e., 38 Irish and 37 of all other countries and places.

There are 17 under 20 years of age, and 55 under 30 years of age, and only 11 over 30 years.

There were more in the female Prison from the city of New York and Kings county, including Brooklyn, than from all other parts of the state; i. e., 38 from the former localities,—of which 32 were from the city of New York,—and only 33 from all the other counties, not including Kings county and Brooklyn.

Among the native female prisoners there were nearly as many colored as white; i. e., 12 of the former class and 16 of the latter.

Of the whole number in Prison, (71,) only 3 were on second conviction.

In regard to their education before conviction, 23 could read and write indifferently, 31 could read only, and 21 had received no instruction whatever. 30 admit that they have been intemperate. The terms of sentence of 55 have been from 1 to 4 years; the remainder, of 71, over 4 years.

Their employment is, 55 trimming hats, 5 making convict clothing, 14 cooks and waiters, and 1 hospital nurse. All employed, and therefore none sick.

The punishments for misdemeanor have been as follows, according to the statement of the matron, (p. 238 :) —

“During the year I have been called upon to impose forty-three punishments for infractions of rules. These, for the most part, have consisted in locking them in their own cells, sometimes in a dark cell or solitary ward, or substituting bread and water for the ordinary food. On some occasions we have been compelled to resort to the strait jacket, when the violence of the convict became dangerous to those around her.”

The two following extracts from the matron's report are worthy of a reprint, and extensive circulation : —

“When we consider that these convicts are, for the most part, composed of a class of persons who have been reared in vice, and hitherto unrestrained by any moral influence, a correct deportment, or a willing obedience to authority, cannot always be expected ; yet it is due to them to say, (and I consider it a redeeming feature,) that, with a few exceptions, I have found them disposed to yield cheerfully, and in many cases manifesting a desire to win the approbation of their officers by good conduct, and to reform their lives by improving the means for instruction so liberally provided by the state.”

“Among those who were discharged during the past year, there were some who left us with the well-grounded hope that their imprisonment had produced a favorable change in their feelings and deportment, and that, with proper encouragement from those who should take an interest in their welfare, a perfect reformation might be relied upon. It is to be feared, however, that too many even of this class, oppressed by the degradation incident to public conviction and imprisonment, too readily seek the society of their former associates, amid the haunts of infamy and vice. I know of no means by which this demoralizing evil can be counteracted, except the well-directed efforts of the philanthropic, who, under the aid of Providence, have already accomplished much in rescuing this class of their fellow-creatures from inevitable despair.”

CLINTON PRISON, NORTHERN NEW YORK.

The documents in relation to this, the third and last erected State Prison in New York, for the year 1851, are embraced in the Fourth Annual Report of the Prison Inspectors, and cover 60 pages of an octavo pamphlet of 300 pages.

These documents are the reports of the agent, the clerk, the physician, the chaplain, and the school teacher.

The statistics of the Prison are as follows : —

“The number of convicts remaining in Prison on the 1st day of January, 1848, was 146. The number of convicts received at the Prison since the 1st day of January, 1848, was 213 — 359.

“During the same period the following number were discharged

HHH

as follows: By expiration of sentence, 137; by pardon, 28; by death, 11; by removal to Lunatic Asylum, 2; by escapes, 6; by removal to Sing Sing and Auburn, 62—246. Leaving remaining in Prison, December 1, 1851, 113."

The principal crimes were, for burglary and larceny, 8; grand larceny, 29; forgery, 5; burglary, 13; assault and battery with attempt to kill, 10; passing counterfeit money, 4; arson, 4; robbery, 4; murder, 1; other crimes, 35;—total, 113.

The principal counties from which they were committed were, from Clinton, 11; from Montgomery, 11; from Schenectady, 13; from St. Lawrence, 19; from Washington, 20; from 12 other counties, 39;—total, 113.

The nativity of the prisoners was, United States, 72; Canada, 12; Ireland, 17; England, 6; Scotland, 4; Germany, 2.

The age was, under 30, 45; over 30 and under 40, 46; over 40, 22.

The number who had been married was 53; the number who had never been married, 60.

The education was, common school, 43; could read and write, 40; read only, 23; unable to read, 16; academic, 1.

The complexion was, white, 103; Indian, 2; colored, 8.

The habits of life were, temperate, 41; intemperate, 72.

The health on reception was, indifferent and poor, 15; good, 98.

Employed when arrested, 62; unemployed, 51.

Duration of sentence, 2 years and under, 32; from 2 to 6 years, 61; over 6 and under 11, 19; for life, 1.

On first conviction, 99; on second conviction, 14.

The punishments for misdemeanor were, of the shower bath, 30; solitary confinement, 6; ball and chain, 2.

Of occupations there were, boatmen, 5; farmers, 22; laborers, 36; mechanics, 35; other occupations, 14.

The receipts of the Prison from all sources, last year, were \$25,844 10; the expenditures were, \$25,958 13. The earnings of the Prison from convict labor were,—

For ore raised from the Averill iron mine, cash received

or now due,	\$10,771 08
Do. from state mine, cash received or now due, . . .	263 23
Earnings of machine shop,	554 84
Separated iron ore on hand,	6,000 00
Hay, grain, and vegetables raised on the farm, . . .	1,050 00
Lumber manufactured, sold, and used,	2,000 00
Convict labor, repairs, &c.,	3,877 00

\$24,516 15

From this sum are to be deducted expenses, various items, 4,500 00

Leaving the net amount of earnings of convicts, . . . \$20,016 65

The average earnings of each convict per year, according to the warden's statement, was \$215 05, or 69 cents per day.

This, however, is without allowing any thing for the use of the iron mines, which were purchased at a considerable cost above what the premises would have cost without them.

Notwithstanding the above statements, which are carefully made from the documents of the Prison in regard to the earnings of the convicts, the agent states that \$12,000 were appropriated last year by the legislature, for general support, and \$8000 were appropriated to pay the debts of the Prison, which had accrued previous to Oct. 1, 1850. Of the latter appropriation, i. e., \$8000, \$5000 remain in the treasury undrawn.

The estimated appropriation required for the ensuing year will be, according to the agent's report, for the indebtedness, \$12,000; for current expenses and support for the year, \$13,000. Total appropriation required, \$25,000.

The agent also asks for an appropriation of \$20,000, for the erection of a blast furnace for the manufacture of pig iron.

The expenses of the Clinton Prison last year were as follows, and for the purposes mentioned:—

Buildings and repairs, \$711 73	Teams and keeping, \$653 86
Stock and tools, . . . 226 01	Expenses of agent, . 145 97
Rations, 2,152 97	Storage, &c., . . 186 62
Clothing and bedding, 1,487 64	Miscellaneous, . . 675 22
Fuel and lights, . . . 13 25	Machinery, . . . 866 86
Hospital and medicines, 19 71	Averill mine, . . . 973 12
Discharge of convicts, 284 16	Plank road, . . . 4,787 14
Postage, printing, &c., 146 39	Saw mill and logs, . 550 15
Salaries of officers, . . 5,246 72	
Pay of guards, . . . 6,830 41	
	<hr/>
	\$25,958 13

The receipts of the Prison, and from the sources specified, were as follows:—

Cash received from state treasurer, being the balance in his hands of appropriation of \$20,000 for 1850, .	\$1,500 00
Cash received from state treasurer, being the amount of appropriation of 1851,	12,000 00
Cash received for sundries,	1,181 36
“ from machine shop,	554 84
“ from visitors,	107 75
“ from convicts' deposits,	17 83
“ from Averill mine and state ore, . . .	10,495 32
“ from interest account,	7 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,864 10

In the report of the physician of this Prison there is a paragraph on the health of the institution, consequent, in his view, upon its locality and management, which is worthy of particular consideration. No death had occurred during the year. The whole number treated in the hospital was 22, of whom 19 were discharged cured or much improved; remaining 3, of whom one was insane, and had been in a greater or less degree from his reception in the Prison, and is regarded as no longer a fit subject of Prison discipline, and should immediately be removed to the State Lunatic Asylum.

The physician says, —

“Since the date of my report of Dec. 1, 1850, this Prison has enjoyed a state of health highly commending both the location of the institution and kind of labor required of its inmates. Some of the advantages possessed by this over many other similar institutions are, that while their inmates are subjected to confined positions, and the depressing influence of unwholesome air in crowded shops, in this, the different branches of business are such as require the active exercise of every muscle, while at the same time the system is invigorated by the free, uncontaminated air of the mountain. That the beneficial result consequent upon these circumstances may not be counteracted during the hours that the men are necessarily confined in cells, the most rigid regulations in regard to cleanliness and ventilation are enforced. Especial care is taken, during our inclement winter, that the clothing is sufficiently warm, and the diet nutritious; hence the mass enjoy a condition of health and vigor rendering them comparatively content, and easily controlled, and eminently fitted for the accomplishment of the great object of their confinement — intellectual, moral, and religious improvement.”

The chaplain's course of duty, and the results of his observation in the Clinton Prison, are indicated in the following extracts from his report: —

“Since my connection with the institution, the conduct of the convicts, so far as it has been the subject of my personal observation, has been orderly and peaceful. . . . In my intercourse with them in the performance of my duty, I have been uniformly treated with respect. I have met with only one instance of open and avowed infidelity and hostility to the interesting truths of revelation in general, and of Christianity in particular. . . . A small number profess to receive the solemn and all-important truths of our divine religion, while a larger number appear to be more or less interested in them. . . . In my visits to them in their cells for conversation, on the afternoon of Sunday, I find many of them occupied in reading the Bible, and such religious and useful books as the library contains. . . . From the day I commenced my duties as chaplain to the present time, divine service has been conducted in the chapel regularly every Sunday morning, and a discourse addressed to the convicts, and the same also on the

morning of the day appointed by his excellency the governor as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the fruits of the earth and other blessings of his merciful providence. . . . The divine blessing has been invoked daily, when all are assembled in the dining hall for the repast at noon. The convicts have been visited in their cells every Sunday, in the afternoon. . . . With a few exceptions, I have visited them every evening of the week. . . . The hospital has been visited every day. . . . Each convict is allowed the privilege of selecting two books for reading during the week. . . . The conducting the correspondence of the convicts is a laborious, as also a very responsible duty. . . . From the statistics accompanying this report, the lamentable fact is forced upon one's attention, that much of the crime that pervades our country is attributable to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, and the neglect of early instruction and religious education. . . . I cannot conclude this report without bearing my testimony to the humanity with which the unfortunate inmates of this institution have been uniformly treated since I became connected with it."

The school teacher's report shows the value and importance of his services in this Prison. He says,—

"I have had charge of the school in this Prison since July last, during which time 48 convicts have been under instruction, 5 of whom have been discharged, leaving 43 under instruction at this time, and employed as follows: In reading and spelling, 6; spelling alone, 2; reading alone, 11; arithmetic, 20; writing, 2; geography, 1; grammar, 1—total, 43.

"As a general thing, I find that these men evince a strong desire to learn, and apply themselves to their studies with an earnestness that is truly commendable, and they progress in a manner that is gratifying to themselves and to me. There are some instances of men who have been here but two years who now read quite fluently, although they did not know the alphabet when received.

"Necessity compels me to teach them separately at their cell doors. I am of the opinion that if I could take them out in classes they would receive much more benefit from my instruction."

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1851, ON
ALL THE STATE PRISONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This is legislative document, No. 20, from the Assembly, dated January 7, 1852. It is a handsome octavo pamphlet of 256 pages.

In the first part is the report of the committee of five, covering 65 pages. From this we have already made a valuable extract concerning the evil arising in a State Prison, from the frequent changes of the principal officers consequent upon the frequent changes in politics.

The second part is a letter of twenty-five pages, from one of the late physicians of the Auburn State Prison. From this letter we propose to make an extract, giving his description of the several modes of punishment which have been used, and are, to some extent, still used, in the State Prisons in New York.

In the appendix to this report is a large amount of information, gathered by the committee in detail, concerning the three State Prisons in New York, — Clinton, Auburn, and Sing Sing. This mass of information makes the remainder of the pamphlet, 166 pages octavo.

The views of the committee concerning the Clinton Prison are thus expressed : —

“ In regard to the Clinton Prison, its finances and its prospects, the committee hardly feel competent to decide upon the best plan to be pursued. If the Prison is to be abandoned, the sooner it is done the better.”

“ Since the first establishment of this Prison, \$309,000 have been appropriated to its use from the state treasury, while its earnings have scarcely exceeded one tenth of that sum. Or, in other words, its average annual receipts from the treasury have been \$38,625, and from all other sources \$4350.”

The views of the committee concerning the Female Prison at Sing Sing, are thus expressed : —

“ Of the female Prison at Sing Sing the committee have little to say, except in commendation. . . . The general management, under the present capable matron, is both mild and efficient, and a spirit of contentment and order seems to prevail among all the inmates.”

The general conclusions to which this committee arrive, summarily expressed, are twelve in number, as follows : —

“ 1. That a great majority of the convicts are susceptible of being influenced by the same good motives and impulses which influence other men, and therefore that a system based upon reason and kindness, tending to inspire feelings of self-respect, hopefulness, and penitence, ought to be adopted in all our Prisons, so far as is practicable without impairing the deterring character essential to any system of punishment.

“ 2. That the rations of the prisoners should invariably be such as are, in the opinion of the physician, entirely consistent with good health.

“ 3. That a sufficiency of pure air at all times, and of artificial warmth in cold or damp weather, should be introduced into the cells and the workshops of the Prisons ; and that the means of lighting every cell, except those used for punishment, should be provided at each Prison, so that no prisoner may be left in darkness for more than the maximum time required for sleep.

“4. That the use of the yoke and shower bath should be discontinued, and separate confinement at hard labor, and other privations, substituted as means of punishment and discipline.

“5. That all punishments for breaches of discipline in the Prisons should be inflicted under the direction and supervision of the warden, and by some officer unconcerned in the offence.

“6. That some systematic aid and encouragement should be afforded to discharged convicts by the state.

“7. That a rigid and thorough examination of the Prisons should be made, annually, under the appointment and direction of the legislature.

“8. That the annual reports of the inspectors should exhibit not only the cash receipts and expenditures of each Prison, but every debt incurred and credit allowed by the several agents.

“9. That the government of the Prisons should be entirely divested of the influence of party politics.

“10. That the number of prisoners at Auburn and Sing Sing should be diminished, by increasing the number to be sent to the Clinton Prison.

“11. That the length of sentences, especially for first offences, should be lessened.

“12. That the government and condition of our County Jails and Penitentiaries should be thoroughly investigated and reformed.

“GEORGE UNDERWOOD, CHARLES C. SEVERANCE, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, JOHN H. WOOSTER, GEORGE E. BAKER.”

This report, with the appendix, contains a vast amount of valuable information.

Shower Bath.

The late physician thus describes the shower bath:—

“The form of the machine is that of the common stocks, with a reservoir of water above it, having a head of fifty-four inches, measuring from the surface of the water to the perforated plate at the end of the discharging tube. The offender, being stripped of his clothing, is placed in a sitting posture in the stocks, with feet and hands securely fastened, and his head contained in a sort of hopper, the bottom of which encircles his neck so closely that the water will not run off as fast as it can be let on, the water being under the control of the keeper by means of a cord attached to a valve in the bottom of the reservoir. From the perforated plate the water falls about eighteen inches, when it strikes the head of the convict, immovably fixed, thence passing over the whole surface of the body. When the reservoir is full, the force of the blow upon the head is nearly equal to a column of water seventy-two inches in height. This force is somewhat reduced by the intervention of the perforated plate—a late modification in the instrument.

“To the mechanic, who calculates the influence of mere matter upon matter, the power of this column of water must possess considerable importance. But to the physiologist, who can alone judge

with any degree of correctness of the influence of a stream, generally at 32° Fahrenheit, falling upon the head and thence covering the whole body, the suffering induced, and danger incurred, must appear momentous in the extreme.

"In an essay on the employment of water in surgery, by Alphonso Auguste Amussat, of Paris, translated by Prof. Frank H. H. Hamilton, Buffalo University, there are some applicable remarks relative to the physiological effects of water.

"The application of cold water,' he says, 'especially in winter, produces horripilations and shiverings, which continue more or less time. I have lately seen, in one of the hospitals of Paris, a man who had his hand crushed. The surgeon, after having amputated two fingers, submitted the hand to continued irrigations of cold water. The patient assured me that during eight days he experienced constant chills, despite all the means employed to keep him warm.

"Sanson says he saw a female, with whom a superficial burn seemed to indicate cool applications, and who was seized with tetanus soon after their use had been commenced.

"Goursaud reports a case of Guyenot's, in which having been applied an hour or two upon a strangulated hernia, the hernia was not reduced, and the surgeon, obliged to resort to an operation, found the epiploon frozen.

"Who will affirm,' says Mr. Richet, 'that the application of a powerful refrigerant upon a large surface will not, by repelling inward upon the viscera the blood which originally abounded in the diseased part,' (and I may add on the surface of the body,) 'occasion congestions, and give birth to those complications to which I have alluded? The facts are every where to be seen, and the practitioner ought to profit by them.'

"I have collected,' says Amussat, 'also, several cases of patients who, having been submitted to irrigations with cold water, have suddenly died with some nervous malady.'

"These extracts are made to show how powerful and even dangerous the effects of cold water upon the system are, even when employed by the most experienced hands.

"Most convicts have great dread of this mode of punishment, but as the emotion of fear to the unreflecting mind presents little or no barrier to the commission of crimes having their origin in the emotions, it does not prevent a violation of rules which are in opposition to the instincts; still, when the offender sees the penalty with no hope of escape, this most depressing of the passions augments the danger to which he is about to be exposed. This psychological effect is so great upon some individuals before entering the stocks, and a palor so deathlike is induced, that the officer on duty dares not subject the offender to this ordeal. I have, in one instance, heard the convict solemnly implore his keeper not to make him an insane man. Who is able to comprehend the condition of mind under such circumstances?

"To illustrate the effects of this mode of punishment, I will cite a few instances.

"Convict number 5066, aged about thirty years, of sanguine nervous temperament, was brought to the hospital in a perfectly unconscious state, and with convulsive twitchings of the muscles. His mouth filled with frothy saliva, no perceptible pulsations in the radial artery, but little external heat, and very imperfect respiration. He had been showered, as I was credibly informed, with about two pails of cold water. His body was rubbed with stimulants and warmly covered with blankets. In about two hours deglutition was partly restored, when brandy and other stimulants were administered. In four hours after entering the hospital his consciousness returned.

"This individual was so nearly destroyed that he had passed into that calm, quiet, mental state that immediately precedes death by drowning. He said that at last he had the delightful sensation of sailing, and then it was all over. He suffered from cramps in his lower extremities for about three months after.

"In this case the entire inability of the keeper to judge of the potency of the punishment was peculiarly manifest. The convict, who was in good health and spirits, presented to him no objection to its application. In matters within his comprehension, this keeper had good judgment, and withal was of a humane disposition, but of either the temperament or idiosyncrasy of the convict he knew nothing, and consequently was incapable of wielding judiciously a means so powerful.

"In my presence, convict number 5458 was showered with one and a half barrels of water. During the operation the muscles of the chest and abdomen were severally exercised. When taken out of the stocks, his skin was cold and shrivelled; there was no perceptible pulsation in the temporal or radial arteries, and he complained of severe cephalgia. He was showered as long as the officer on duty dared to continue it. He made no acknowledgment of his fault, and in my opinion would not have concluded to do so until it was too late to be able to accomplish it. This convict possessed a nervous bilious temperament, which is known to resist to the utmost every means employed to render its possessor subservient to the will of others.

"In this instance the keeper did not desist from any unfavorable appearances, but because, as he remarked, he had applied as much water as he thought safe. To the physiologist, however, the physical condition thus induced must appear to be of the most serious character. Had the punishment been continued much longer, there would, in all probability, have resulted organic lesion from internal congestion.

"Convict number 5507 was showered with two and a half barrels of water. This punishment I did not witness, but from the observation of the keeper, that 'the water ran off him as it would from a duck without his feeling it,' I was induced to interrogate the convict myself. To my inquiries, he replied that he would have died before acknowledging any thing. He said the water made his head ache; that he felt cold, and that his flesh had the sensation of being asleep. His temperament was nervous bilious, the bilious predominating.

“Convict number 4565, aged 38 years, of sanguine nervous temperament, and in good health, was showered with three pails of cold water. He was taken from the stocks in convulsions, which lasted some thirty minutes, when he was conveyed to the hospital. When I saw him, about an hour afterward, he had congestion of the brain, accompanied with severe cephalalgia; was laboring under great derangement of mind, and recollected but little of what had transpired. He said he had been struck on his head, but there were no external signs of violence. He was bled thirty ounces, and took a cathartic potion. The venesection partly relieved the pain, but not the derangement. The cathartic operated freely, and on the following morning his mind was apparently clear, but his head still ached. He said he felt as though his head was ‘bound with a band of iron.’ Under the use of blisters, after several days, the pain and constriction gradually subsided.

“Convict number 4959 was showered previous to my connection with the Prison. He told me that while in the stocks ‘his head ached as though it would certainly split open, when all at once it suddenly stopped, and he felt no more pain.’ He came out of the stocks an insane man, hopelessly incurable, though at times he converses understandingly about the punishment.

“Convict number 5669 was showered with six pails of water, discharged on his head in a half inch stream. Shortly after he fell into convulsions, from which he emerged with a mind totally destroyed. He was pardoned in about three months afterwards, and a report subsequently reached the Prison that he did not long survive the injury. This occurred previous to my connection with the Prison.

“Convict number 5446, 17 years old, and of lymphatic temperament, was showered with three barrels of water, but with little or no effect, as he himself told me, which shows how useless it is, as a means of punishment, in some cases.

“The instances I have selected for your reflection are the extremes, — not of every day occurrence, — but nevertheless they go to show how inappropriate it is to place this punishment in hands totally inadequate to comprehend its power.

“The frequent repetition of the shower bath, — I was informed by an officer who for several years had acquired more information in regard to its effects, from personal observation, than any other individual in the Prison, — renders the convict less able to resist its influence, and that after several applications it required greater caution in its use.”

The Yoke.

“The yoke is formed of a flat bar of iron four or five inches wide, and from five to six feet in length, with a movable staple in the centre to encircle the neck, and a smaller one at each end to surround the wrists. All these staples are so arranged, that by turning screws on their protruding ends, on the back of the iron bar, they can be tightened to any degree deemed expedient. The weight of the light-

est yoke is thirty-four pounds avoirdupois, and some of them I believe weigh forty.

“The principal objection to this punishment is, that the yoke bears too heavily on the cervical vertebra. Most persons are aware of the unpleasant, and, in fact, insupportable sensation produced even by the weight of the unbuttoned coat and vest pressing upon the back of the neck. Under the weight of this instrument the convict cannot retain the erect posture for even a few minutes consecutively, but is forced to bend forward in his continual writhing, which brings the entire weight of the bar upon the lower cervical vertebra. The arms are generally stretched to their full length, and from steady tension of the nerves are benumbed, while the hands turn purple, and at times become much swollen. In several instances I have placed my fingers beneath the yoke, and found the pressure so great that it was actually painful to me.

“It is surprising to see how dissimilarly different individuals are affected by this punishment. There are those who, from their strong physical conformation, one would suppose capable of enduring its application for the longest periods, but sixty and even thirty minutes will often subdue them. They are generally of sanguine temperament, and readily succumb. These convicts are the least liable to be injured, because repentance for past offences and promises of good conduct for the future, accord more with their dispositions than to show, merely for the sake of showing, great powers of endurance. The average time of wearing the yoke I think is about two hours.

“The circumstances under which this punishment occurs are derogatory to the discipline of the Prison, as well as injurious to the health of the convicts. While wearing the yoke, the culprit is the butt, through the sly jeers and unfeeling taunts, of his fellow-convicts; and on this account it is often injuriously and unnecessarily worn, to show them of what *stuff* he is made. Their strained and inflamed muscles, and swelled and inflamed skin of neck, breast, and arms, often require medical treatment and rest from labor.

“The severity of this punishment, when it falls upon a convict of indomitable determination, with powerful physical organization, and under the influence of excited passion, was sadly portrayed in the case of convict number 5904. This convict wore the yoke for six hours and twenty minutes. His passions were so excessively excited that he made no acknowledgment, or promises for the future, but breathed forth vengeance against his keepers, to be gratified in their destruction at the first convenient opportunity. The yoke was taken off, and he sent to the dungeon until the next morning, when he was brought to the hospital. His face and eyes were inflamed; the skin of the chest and abdomen mottled, inflamed, and excessively tender to the touch; pulse sixty; tongue slightly coated; no appetite; sight very feeble; hearing acute; intellect so deranged that he apparently remembered nothing of what had passed; said he had eat his breakfast, which was not the fact; and said that nothing ailed him. Occasionally his countenance expressed great emotion, almost bursting into tears, but it was only momentary. To relieve the heat of the

head, cold water was applied to the scalp. This, however, was soon relinquished, for on every application he declared that it scalded his head; so much were the sensations deranged."

The Dungeon.

"The dungeon, as a means of discipline, is inefficient and expensive. It is inefficient, because, unless excessively administered, the convict cares but little about it; and it is expensive, because the labor of the prisoner is lost to the state. The convicts are often shut in them for many days together. In fact it sometimes happens that all division of time is lost — day and night being absolutely confounded, and to them the actual duration of confinement lost. This is often a trial of endurance on the part of the convict to retaliate upon the keeper under whose charge he is, or upon the contractor for whom he labors. I have known one convict hold out so long that his countenance became bloodless, and his body wasted almost to a skeleton form."

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY, NEW YORK.

The third report of this institution is a remarkably well printed octavo pamphlet, of 43 pages. The paper, and type, and frontispiece, — a steel plate of the building, — are a good model for an annual report of similar institutions. It is a document of equal or superior value to the report of the same institution for 1850, which we printed entire in the last report of this Society. That which renders these reports particularly important is, that they relate to an institution called a County Prison, which is in fact a District Prison, designed particularly for a class of offenders, on short sentences, whom the warden, after building the institution, has succeeded in treating more successfully than the same class within our knowledge has ever before been treated.

The statistics of the number of prisoners, their nativity, habits, education, age, crime, terms of sentence, and employment, were as follows: —

"Number of prisoners in confinement, Oct. 31, 1850, 147; received from Nov. 1, 1850, to Oct. 31, 1851, inclusive, 627; whole number of prisoners in confinement during the year, 774; discharged by court and magistrates, 26; discharged by governor, (pardoned,) 13; discharged by payment of fines to the justices or here, 32; died, 5; escaped while at work on the grounds, outside, 1; sent to the Almshouse, 1; sent to the Lunatic Asylum, 1; discharged by expiration of sentence, 520 — 599. Leaving in confinement, Oct. 31, 1851, 175.

"Of the above number received, there were males, 443; of the above number received, there were females, 184 — 627. Of the number in

confinement, Oct. 31, 1851, there were males, 115; of the number in confinement, Oct. 31, 1851, there were females, 60 — 175."

Their nativity was, United States, 270; Ireland, 275; Germany 22; Canada, 21; England, 21; Scotland, 10; France, 8. Their habits were, addicted to intemperance, 562; not addicted to intemperance, 65. Their education, could read and write, 277; could read only, 165; could not read or write, 185.

The terms of sentence were, for 12 months, 4; for over 12 months, 2; for under 12 months, and more than 6 months, 7; for 6 months, 218; for 3 months, 182; for from 30 to 60 days, 183; for less than 30 days, 58;—total 627. Only 6 for twelve months and over, out of the whole number, leaving 621 for less than one year.

The age of those committed was, under 20 years, 97 — making it quite a house of refuge for minors; from 20 to 30 years, 214; over 30 years, 316. The crimes for which they were committed were, vagrancy, 161; petit larceny, 156; assault and battery, 100; disorderly conduct, 134; breach of the peace, 29; assault of an officer, 12; misdemeanor, 13; other minor offenses, 22.

The employment was, of 115 male prisoners, making cane chair seats, 48; covering demijohns, 26; wood work, 13; shoemaking, 8; waiters and barbers, 3; insane and invalid, 4; grading land, and other out door work, 13. The employment of 60 female prisoners was, making cane chair seats, 31; making and mending clothes for prisoners, 11; waiting and cleaning, 4; invalid 3; working in the kitchen, cooking, washing, and ironing for the whole establishment, 11. Total male prisoners, 115; females, 60 — 175.

After a full consideration of these statistics, showing the large number of prisoners committed to this Prison in the course of one year, the miserably low vices and crimes for which they were committed, the very short term of time for which they were committed, the large proportion of ignorant and intemperate persons, it is encouraging to know what results have followed the treatment adopted;—how simple the means used to accomplish such important ends; and how satisfactory to the good people of Albany and vicinity is the history of this institution.

The inspectors bear their testimony as follows:—

"The residents of this county, prior to the erection of the institution with which the undersigned are associated, were grievously burdened in supporting crime. As the prisoners in the Jail were unemployed, the entire cost of its maintenance devolved upon the county

treasury. This might have been borne had it not been for other circumstances. But its condition and laxness of discipline, the idea that it was inadequate to the task of keeping crime under, which was constantly on the increase; such considerations stirred some active citizens to move in the matter of a Penitentiary. It was built. And its influence has been such, that had it been to this day a drawback on the county treasury, it would have been justly an object of admiration to every reasonable tax payer. But it is not presented in the aspect of dependency. By referring to the last report of the inspectors, it will be seen, that for the year 1850 it paid its way within \$450 91. And the undersigned take great pleasure in saying that for the year ending on the 31st of last October, its receipts exceeded its disbursements to the amount of \$1013 07. This fact challenges admiration; and more than this, a competitor. It has achieved this pecuniary triumph, though 365 out of 627 prisoners committed during the year were sentenced for periods that exceeded not three months; and out of the 365 above mentioned, the imprisonment of 159 varied from 30 to 60 days, and that of 24 for terms less than 30 days. The question may well be asked, Where is the Prison to be found that has worked out, under similar circumstances, so curious and interesting an arithmetical problem? The mere profitableness of Prisons, uncoupled with any remedial results of a satisfactory character, would indeed be a poor argument in their behalf. But when one like the Albany County Penitentiary, has proved itself eminently successful in reference to discipline, it were no arrogance to dwell with feelings of pride on its prosperity, considered in a mere pecuniary light."

And the public bear their testimony, in the transactions of a public meeting.

"At a joint meeting of the board of supervisors of the county of Albany, and the mayor and recorder of the city of Albany, held Dec. 2, 1851, under and in pursuance of the act, entitled, 'An Act for the construction of a Penitentiary, &c., in the county of Albany,' passed April 13, 1844, his honor, Mayor Perry, chairman, and the recorder, D. Wright, secretary, —

"The inspectors of the Penitentiary presented their third annual report, accompanied by the several reports of the superintendent, physician, and chaplain of the Penitentiary, which were read.

"On motion of Recorder Wright, the following resolutions were adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That the members of this joint meeting hereby express their full satisfaction with the institution of the Penitentiary, its objects, management, and results, and that they behold with surprise and admiration the remarkable and beneficial effects of a system so superior in its moral influence and pecuniary consequences to that which preceded it, and which it has superseded — results which, although anticipated, were yet uncertain, but now triumphantly realized; and they congratulate the founders and advocates of the project on the fulfilment of their expectations, and on the complete success of the enterprise.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this joint meeting are respectfully tendered to the inspectors of the Penitentiary for the zeal they have manifested, and for their gratuitous services; and more particularly for the reason that among them are recognized the projectors and first advocates and friends of the Penitentiary plan, who, under many discouraging circumstances, pledged their exertions for the ultimate success of a self-supporting institution of this character, and which has now been so happily realized.

Resolved, That to Amos Pilsbury, Esq., the superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary, belongs the honor and credit of having achieved practical results, which, considering the class and the character of the inmates of our Penitentiary, has, it is believed, never before been equalled in this or any other country, and that for his invaluable qualities and services as chief officer and head of the institution, the thanks of the members of this joint meeting are eminently due and are hereby tendered."

To the employment, the supervision, and the discipline, as carried into effect by the superintendent, have been added the faithful and well-adapted instructions of the religious teacher. The chaplain says, —

"To the bosom of many a young man, who had never valued the blessings of family and home, have they carried the solemn admonition and warning. For it was in sundering the ties of friendship, and recklessly violating the sacred bonds that unite the interests of household and kindred, that their downward career and their troubles and sorrows first began."

"The great principles on which all order, happiness, and usefulness depend, are seldom discussed in the circles from which the criminal comes; and being little understood, how could they be regarded, and their legitimate bearing upon the conduct and character of men seen and felt? In nine cases out of ten, the evil deeds of these men may easily be traced to the neglect of the needful discipline in their childhood, the conditions of which are so certain to graduate the attainments and standing of riper years.

"The work of the religious teacher, therefore, must consist mainly in efforts to remove false and destructive views, before he proceeds to establish the true ideas of life and duty. At least, your chaplain has gone forth with this conviction."

"The Scriptures, which they are exhorted to read daily, have been the means of light and knowledge to some who were previously deeply ignorant of its doctrines, having never attended, for any considerable time, upon the ordinances of the sanctuary."

Both the chaplain and physician bear testimony to the health of the institution, and no one says any thing about punishment for misdemeanor. Punishment is the strange work of this admirable institution.

Of the health, the chaplain says, —

“ In respect to the health of the prisoners, it is due from the chaplain to notice, with special thanksgiving to God, that good providence by which this blessing has been bestowed, in a remarkable degree, upon all. With scarcely an exception, health has been enjoyed in a large measure. The attentions paid to this particular department have surely been crowned with signal success, and demand our grateful recognition of the hand of Divine Providence; while we cheerfully award due praise to those to whom is confided the management of the entire affairs of the institution.”

The physician, Dr. Staats, says, — and what he says in the few lines below comprehends, and is all he has occasion to say, concerning his department for a whole year, in an institution which has received 627 persons during the year, — vagrant, quarrelsome, drunken, disorderly, mischievous, malicious, violent, and dangerous disturbers of the peace, in the county of Albany, and the neighboring counties of that great thoroughfare in the State of New York. Of course it will be borne in mind that all these good results have been purchased, and paid for, and a surplus left remaining over and above the whole expense, to the credit of the prisoners' earnings, of \$1013 07. This has already been proved from the testimony of the inspectors. And now the physician says, — and remember that it is all he says, — concerning the health, —

“ The health of the inmates for the last year has been unusually good. With the exception of ship fever, they have been entirely exempt from any contagious or epidemic disorders. Ship fever commenced there on the 25th of May, and ended on the 22d of June, during which time there were eleven cases and three deaths. I attribute the short duration of the fever mainly to energetic and prompt measures adopted by the superintendent in removing the sick from the well immediately on the appearance of disease, together with the clean, wholesome food and raiment of the prisoners generally. The next most formidable disease we have had there is that baneful disease of all diseases, delirium tremens; there have been eleven cases during the year — which is one half less than last year — and but one death. There was also one death from convulsions, which took place immediately on the arrival of the prisoner, and before medical aid could be sent for. Much praise is due to the superintendent, and those under his direction, for the kind and prompt attention paid to the sick of the Penitentiary during their sickness.”

NEW JERSEY.

STATE PRISON IN NEW JERSEY.

The Annual Report of the State Prison in New Jersey is a neatly printed legislative document, of 47 pages, octavo.

It contains the reports of a joint committee of both branches of the legislature, of the inspectors, keeper, moral instructor, and physician.

The statistics of the institution are as follows:—

“On the 31st day of December, 1850, there were in the Prison 210 convicts, and from that time to the 31st day of December, 1851, there were received 122—making 332. Of these there have been discharged, during the same period, 80 upon the expiration of their sentences, 41 by pardon granted by the pardoning power, 3 by death, and 1 escape; making, altogether, 125—thereby leaving in confinement, on the 31st day of December, 1851, 207 prisoners.”

The terms of sentence were, from 10 to 20 years, inclusive, 27; for 5 and less than 10 years, 51; for 3 and less than 5 years, 43; for two and less than 3 years, 44; for 1 and less than 2 years, 37; for less than 1 year, 7.

The time when received, only 1 as early as 1841, 1 in 1844, 2 in 1846, 7 in 1847, and since 1847, 196; from which it may be inferred how few who are sentenced on long terms of time are left to fulfil their term of sentence.

The crimes for which they were committed were, for assault and battery, 17; assault to commit rape, 7; assault to rob, or kill, 11; various assaults, 3; attempt to poison, 1; various forms of burglary, 21; breaking in and larceny, and grand larceny, 34; burning barn, 1; forgery, 5; horse stealing, 3; keeping disorderly house, 2; larceny and misdemeanor, 59; misdemeanor and grand larceny, 3; manslaughter, 5; murder in the second degree, 9; obtaining goods on false pretences, 1; passing counterfeit bank notes, 3; rape, 11; riot, 2; robbery 8; sodomy, 1.

The age when received was, from 10 to 20 years, 48; from 20 to 30, 92; from 30 to 40, 32; from 40 to 50, 24; from 50 to 80, 11.

The nativity was, from New Jersey, 92; from New York, 23; from Pennsylvania, 23; from Ireland, 26; from Germany, 13; from England 9; from United States other than those mentioned, 14; from other foreign countries than those mentioned, 6.

On first offence, 176; second offence, 23; third offence, 6; on fourth offence, 3.

The color is, white males, 146; white females, 3; colored males, 51; colored females, 7.

Good education, 9; could read and write, 48; could read but not write, 31; could neither read nor write, 34;—total, 122; which was the number received last year.

Of those received last year, there were married, 46; unmarried, 76. Of these, 92 were white, and 30 were colored.

The finances of the Prison, earnings and expenses, loss and gain, and means of supporting the institution, are carefully stated in the following extracts from the report of the joint committee of the legislature :—

“ Between the 1st day of Jan. and the 5th of March, the balance against the Prison, exclusive of the amount paid at the treasury for salaries and repairs, was \$1386 89.

“ Statement C shows the operations of the Prison from March 5 to Dec. 31, 1851. The profit shown on the several accounts, in the aggregate, between these periods, amounts to \$8227 63, exclusive of moneys paid at the treasury for salaries or Prison repairs.”

“ In the foregoing statement, the amount paid for salaries to the keeper and his assistants, to the inspectors and moral instructor, and for repairs to the Prison, are not included. This is drawn from the state treasury by authority of law, and is not paid from the avails of the labor of prisoners. During the year ending on the 31st of Dec., there were paid for these purposes, at the state treasury, \$8871 20. Instead, therefore, of the State Prison producing a revenue, it shows a loss to the state of \$2030 46.”

Some of the defects of the Prison, and the extraordinary circumstances of an escape of a convict, are stated by the inspectors.

“ A convict by the name of Edwin Holt, made his escape by taking a portion of the floor of his cell up, and excavating a hole to the foundation, say seven feet at least, then under the same, so up to the surface of the ground outside of his cell, then scaling the outside wall. It involved an amount of labor almost incredible.”

“ The number of convicts is greater than the number of cells in the Prison. . . . We are obliged to put two prisoners often in one cell ; this evil is increasing. We earnestly recommend, therefore, the erection of another wing, to contain new cells, and provisions made for a hospital, which is really needed.”

“ The attention of the legislature is also called to the fact that there is no provision made by law for the cases of idiots and lunatics sent to the Prison, or becoming such after they are received.

“ A better arrangement for heating the south wing of the Prison is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the prisoners confined in it during cold weather.”

From the physician's report, a number of brief extracts show matters of important interest and bearing on the welfare of prisoners.

“ There have been but three deaths. One lost his life from an attack of the erysipelas, succeeding an operation for strangulated hernia.”

“ This case would in all probability have resulted in a speedy and entire recovery, had we had an apartment, commodious and well

ventilated, in which to have placed it. The operation was performed during the very hot weather in July, and although we put the patient in the largest and most airy cell in the building, it was very evident on entering, that ventilation was quite imperfect, especially so at night, when it was necessary to close the door in order to secure the nurses. The case of this patient, I think, urgently suggests the necessity of a hospital apartment to which the seriously sick may be removed for treatment."

"It is quite enervating to be confined in a narrow cell, where very little active exercise can be taken, and that cell kept at a temperature uncomfortably low. Such is the case in most of the cells in the south wing in very cold weather. . . . When you commenced your administration here, the cells were lighted with an inferior quality of oil, burned in small lamps. . . . Would it not be well to introduce gas? It would certainly add to the convenience and health of the Prison."

The moral instructor's report contains a paragraph on conducting the correspondence of prisoners, which we extract, as important.

"I have continued to write letters to the friends of all such prisoners as have desired it. . . . In most cases these written expressions of affection are met with a true and generous sympathy, — a sympathy most grateful in its relief to the troubled heart, and which gives the best encouragement to resolves for future well doing; but in many instances I have observed what has seemed to me a heartless disregard of the prisoner's feelings. The answer to his message of affection is anxiously looked for day after day, but all in vain, and the conclusion is despairingly drawn, that for a solitary offensee perhaps, he is forsaken by his family as well as by the world. Nothing is more wrong and condemnable than such neglect; nothing more adverse to the benevolent spirit of that conduct which our holy Master has stamped with the seal of his approbation, — 'I was in prison, and ye came unto me.'"

The moral instructor also gives some interesting results in his department.

"One hundred and twenty-five prisoners have been discharged during the year. Fourteen of these, at least, were professing, though quietly and humbly, to be truly and practically religious in their principles and in their hopes for eternity. . . . Of the present number in the Prison, there are about a dozen who plainly seem to be guided by the principles and inspired by the hopes of the gospel. . . . A few weeks since, a man who has been long in Prison, told me that he heard the two men on either side of him habitually, at morning and night, engaged in their prayers, and that unlike any other neighbors he had ever heard in Prison, they were sticking to it long and faithfully. . . . A somewhat closer intercourse with the praying neighbors, satisfied me that the information was perfectly correct, and that they were earnestly seeking from on high pardon and peace."

“One case only of the three (i. e., who died) afforded any good measure of pastoral satisfaction. From the first of the poor man's illness, he manifested an earnest and anxious desire to be rightly instructed in the way of salvation; he was gentle and patient, and to all appearance heartily resigned to the will of Heaven. His faith in his Redeemer seemed firm and warm, and in the clear consciousness that the time of his departure had come, he sunk down, and died in peace.”

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, a legislative document, presented in February, 1852, is a neatly printed octavo pamphlet of 47 pages. It contains the reports of the inspectors, warden, physician, and moral instructor, together with copious extracts in the warden's report from the school teacher's report.

For statistieal numbers, &c., we have the following:—

“During the year, 147 prisoners have been received, and 136 discharged; leaving in confinement, Dec. 31, 1851, 310; namely, 217 white males, 15 white females; 71 colored males, and 7 colored females.”

“Of the number discharged by expiration of sentence, 75 were white males, no females; 17 colored males, and 3 colored females. By pardon, 29 white males, 1 white and 1 colored female, and 3 colored males. Of those who died, 4 were white, and 3 were colored males.”

The nativity of 147 received last year was, from Pennsylvania, 65; other United States, 29; from Ireland, 23; other foreign countries, 30;—total, 147.

The age was, 21 years and under, 27; 30 and over 20 years, 70; 40 and over 30 years, 33; over 40 years, 17.

The education was, could read and write, 99; could read only, 31; illiterate, 17.

Intemperate to intoxication, 67; moderate drinkers, 34; temperate, 46.

Apprenticed before committed, of those committed last year, and served until of age, 15; left employers before their time expired, 28; unapprenticed, 104.

The crimes were, larceny, 68; horse stealing, 13; arson, 6; burglary, 5; highway robbery, 3; burglary and larceny, 6; rape, 2; assault with intent to commit rape, 2; assault to kill, 7; manslaughter, 6; murder in second degree, 6; other crimes, 9.

First conviction, 127; second conviction, 14; third conviction, 2; fourth conviction, 3; fifth conviction, 1;—total, 147.

The length of sentences of those committed last year was, for 1 year and under, 57; for 2 years and over 1 year, 38; for 3 years and over 2 years, 27; for and over 3 years, 14; for 12 and over 4 years, 11.

In 22 years 2846 prisoners have been received into the Eastern Penitentiary, of whom 2290 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, pardon, and otherwise; and of these discharged, 287 have been recommitted.

Of the 2846 committed from the first opening of this institution, 377 were pardoned, 223 died, and 4 committed suicide. Total who were pardoned, died, and committed suicide, 604; which is nearly one third as many as were discharged on expiration of sentence, and more than one fifth part of all committed. The cases of death and suicide alone were 227, which is more than one ninth as many as were discharged by expiration of sentence.

The balance in pecuniary affairs against the institution, besides the salaries of officers, which were paid from the state treasury, was as follows: Amount expended for support, exclusive of salaries, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, \$18,359 41; profit and loss \$13,705 45. Balance against the institution, besides salaries, \$4653 96.

The warden says, the mental condition of five who were received last year was of an extremely doubtful character. In addition to those, there were nine others whose minds were so low as at once to be apparent. Of this class he says, they are very improper subjects for a separate system, at least under the present system of long sentences.

“They do not possess a sufficient amount of mental energy to sustain them for any considerable length of time, under the depressing influences — to their weak intellects — of constant isolation.”

“These men, without the knowledge of any mechanical employment, and incapacitated by nature from acquiring it, together with those who enter Prison with bodies enfeebled by their vicious lives, constitute the drones in all large establishments. Did we possess a sufficient space of ground within the walls to enable us to employ them in cultivating articles for the consumption of the house, they might be profitably employed; but enclosing them continually within the walls of a cell, and endeavoring to teach them that which they have no ability to learn, must ever be lost labor.” (p. 11.)

The common school teacher in this institution says, “I have given instruction during the year to 178 prisoners. Of these, the majority of the indifferent readers improved much. About 51 have improved much in writing; in arithmetic nearly 60 have received instruction. On the whole they have advanced as rapidly as could be expected. The prisoners generally

have appreciated my visits. I have had on my regular list about 120, whom, with few exceptions, I visited once a week."

The warden passes high approbation and praise on the services of the school teacher; also on the benevolent ladies and gentlemen who have continued their voluntary service in the institution. He commends the general conduct of the prisoners; suggests again, as he has done before, that it is his earnest conviction that from 12 to 18 months ought rarely to be exceeded, in the case of young men on their first conviction, unless there are circumstances of atrocity attending the commission of the crime; he warns the public against the danger of fire in the Prison, consequent upon the building up of the city in the neighborhood of the Prison, and the covering of nearly all the blocks of cells, where the prisoners are confined, with cedar shingles. The inspectors call attention to the same danger. They also appear to concur with the warden in regard to the length of sentences.

In regard to suitable provision for insane prisoners, the warden says, —

"By information derived from the public prints and other sources, the State Asylum at Harrisburg would appear to be designed as a hospital for the cure of the insane, to the exclusion of the hopeless sufferers from this distressing malady, who may offend against the laws — thereby leaving us still to be the recipients and guardians of these unhappy people.

"If such be the case, I would earnestly inquire whether the subject should not be at once so understood, and suitable arrangements for their comfort and security be immediately made, under the sanction of legislative aid and authority."

The inspectors respectfully suggest that the legislature provide by law for the removal of insane prisoners to the State Lunatic Hospital.

They say also, "It becomes our duty once more to ask attention to the dilapidated and decaying condition of some of the buildings belonging to the state, within the walls of the Penitentiary."

They adhere to their previous opinion in favor of the system.

The late physician, Dr. Given, after seven years' residence at the Eastern Penitentiary, has retired from it, and says, in his last report, —

"Gentlemen: To-day, seven years, I entered on the duties of physician to the Eastern State Penitentiary. Perhaps I cannot more appropriately terminate my official connection with the institution, than by stating my present opinion of the effects of its discipline on

the various classes of prisoners I have seen subjected to it; and by giving a brief account of the hygienic measures which have been introduced by the inspectors during my residence within its walls.”

“That the past history of the institution reveals an undue amount of disease among its inmates, I freely admit; but I feel confident that much of this evil was owing to hygienic defects, and an indiscriminate application of its discipline. At the end of a seven years’ experience, I have still unshaken confidence that a large majority of prisoners can be subjected to the intelligent administration of the Pennsylvania system for moderate periods, with entire safety to the health of both body and mind; but the friends of penal reform should remain no longer blind to the momentous fact that a certain class of convicts cannot be placed under the usual isolation, without the greatest risk of insanity supervening. . . . In those of thoroughly sound and moderately educated minds, the development of insanity is comparatively rare. This is an important distinction, as it warns us of the quarter whence most danger is to be apprehended, and affords ample time to take the necessary measures of precaution. In the Twenty-second Annual Report, I referred to a portion of them, and stated that ‘in any separate Prison, where their peculiarities are not regarded, and in which suitable provision is not made for their treatment, there will be a development of insanity highly discreditable to its administration.’ In truth, these men should be associated in workshops during the day, under vigilant supervision, and many of them require laborious employment in the open air. This opinion of the necessity for modifying, to a certain extent, the Pennsylvania system, has not been hastily formed, or uttered without due consideration.”

“A few years ago, the effects of our discipline on the health of those subjected to it were entirely unsuspected, its friends being so dazzled by its moral influences as to be totally blind to its physical and mental evils. A reaction in a contrary direction has now taken place, and I regret to hear the institution as blindly condemned as it was heretofore lauded. . . . Let me respectfully remind both parties, that the subject is one of the deepest interest to society, involving the life and the reason, the reformation, and, it may be, the eternal welfare of many of our fellow-men, and should not, therefore, be discussed in a partisan, but in a philosophic and Christian spirit; weighing accurately all the facts, no matter how they tend, and giving to each its true value.”

“For my own part, I must again declare that I would earnestly regret the abandonment of the Pennsylvania system; but on the other hand, I would be equally sorry to advocate its indiscriminate application to all classes of convicts. It may be asked, Are the prisoners whom I would exempt from the separate discipline fit subjects for penal restraint of any kind? Should they not rather be placed under the care of a Lunatic Asylum? To this I would reply, that, in many of them, the mental deficiency is so slight as hardly to challenge casual observation, or to prevent them from following successfully the ordinary pursuits of life; and to consider such men as irresponsible

for their crimes would be exempting from punishment a larger portion of offenders than would be either safe or desirable. In truth, these men should be held responsible for their acts, and punished for them in proportion to their enormity; but it would not be right to inflict on them a punishment worse than death, when, for similar offences, their more vigorous-minded, and therefore more culpable associates, would escape with only a temporary incarceration."

Two cases of mortality, consequent, in the opinion of the physician, upon hallucination and delusions, are thus noticed by the physician in his final report:—

"Had not the hallucination of No. 2153 prevented him from applying for relief in his first attack of pleurisy, he probably would now have been in good health; and, even during his final illness, could he have been induced to take ordinary precaution, his life might have been indefinitely prolonged. Of No. 1978 it may also be truly said that his death was produced quite as much through insane delusions as in consequence of physical disease.

"I may be asked, Why dwell upon the cases of Nos. 2153 and 1978? I have dwelt upon them in order to call attention to the fact that much of our mortality is composed of prisoners, who first go deranged, and then, like Bajazet, literally dash out their brains against the bars of their cage. When will this terrible cruelty end? I had hoped that the remedy was at hand, but I regret to learn that the prospect of transferring our insane to the State Asylum seems as yet far distant. In their behalf, however, I shall make a last appeal. In the name of justice and mercy, let it be no longer necessary for the friends of the institution to deplore, or in the power of its opponents to boast, that a number of helpless lunatics are immured within the cells of the Eastern Penitentiary."

The changes which have taken place under the administration of the physician who has now retired from the Eastern Penitentiary are stated numerically from 1 to 14 in his last report. We give very brief extracts, showing the leading points of improvement and change.

"1st. The erection of bath houses, wherein each prisoner can have a bath every two weeks, or oftener, if necessary.

"2d. The construction of a drying house. This is a most important sanatory measure.

"3d. A supply of flannel underclothes to every prisoner in the institution.

"4th. It is well known, that the subject of ventilation was formerly so little attended to, that I doubt whether its importance was ever urged on the prisoners.

"5th. Until the early part of the past year, our supply of water did not admit of the flushing of the cess pipes oftener than twice, or, at the furthest, three times a week, and, until a few months earlier, the

covers of the seats were so imperfect as to be unfit for the purpose for which they were intended.

“6th. The practice of washing the cell floors once a week, when occupied by the prisoners, despite many efforts to suppress it, remained in vogue until the past year.

“7th. Aware of the importance of out-door exercise and employment, Mr. Thompson commenced the cultivation of the hitherto useless spaces between the blocks, by the labor of the invalid prisoners. This proved an opening wedge for the further extension of the measure.

“8th. In the twenty-first annual report, I stated that a third of our prisoners were either entirely idle, or engaged at wool or oakum picking. I rejoice to say that fifty-four of this class are now occupied at some branch of chair-seating, carpentering, or blacksmithing.

“9th. A very decided improvement has been gradually effected in our dietary.

“10th. The abandonment of the old blocks, unless as temporary residences of the more turbulent insane. These cells, built at a period when less sound views of Prison economy prevailed than happily are entertained at the present time, are dark, damp, and gloomy in the extreme.

“11th. A decided diminution in the length of the sentences, owing to the judges having become better informed of the nature and severity of the discipline.

“12th. Formerly the furniture of the infirmary cells consisted of the common house bunk, a stool, and, in some of the cells, a small table. For these articles a regular bedstead, comfortable chairs, and suitable tables, have been substituted. There have been also added other articles necessary for a sick room.

“13th. The views which formerly prevailed rendered it so grave an offence for a prisoner to either whistle or sing, that those who attempted to indulge in it were liable to be punished by the privation of dinner for a week.

“14th. But the most important improvement in the mental hygiene of the establishment is in the extent and character of the intercourse between the officers and their prisoners.”

The tabular view of mortality, in 1851, shows 7 deaths, 5 of whom were in good health on admission. And the tabular view of cases of insanity shows 8 cases in 1851; all men except 1; all in good health on admission but 2; all free from hereditary tendency to insanity but 2; 5, however, had improved at the date of the report; 2 unimproved, and 1 dead.

The moral instructor's report furnishes some views of other Prisons, in comparison with the Eastern Penitentiary, which he says are the result of his own observation, which he may be glad to have communicated more extensively to the public,

that they may judge what allowance should be made for the Eastern Penitentiary.

"Past observation of the Prisons in other states has forced the conviction upon my own mind, that the men committed to them are physically and mentally the best of their class; men capable of doing the state some service; while the County Prisons receive the inferior order of men, whose crimes are comparatively small, and who are of a lower character, subjects of the common vices of intemperance and licentiousness, by which health is destroyed and reason impaired. Certainly, no such distinction has yet been made in favor of the Eastern Penitentiary."

Concerning the reformatory effects of the institution under his care, he says, —

"Since my connection with the institution, about eighteen or nineteen hundred prisoners have left the Prison, and of these, one hundred and fifty have given proof of reformation.

"It is due to truth to say that comparatively few of them have become pious; some have given evidence of such a change by appropriate fruits, but the greater part may be considered as morally reformed.

"During the last three months, an influence of a promising kind has been manifested in the Prison. A considerable number have seemed to feel deeply the force of religious truth; and the hope may be indulged that, like leaven, it may be extended, and turn many to righteousness."

WESTERN PENITENTIARY AT PITTSBURG, PENN.

The Annual Report of the Western Penitentiary is a very neatly printed octavo pamphlet of 24 pages, *on beautiful paper and type*. (If the same could be said of that published in Washington, D. C., by act of Congress, it would be better for the country.) It contains the reports of the inspectors, warden, physician, and moral instructor.

The statistics of the Prison for the last year were as follows: Number at the commencement of the year, 134; received during the year, 110; discharged during the year, 46; pardoned, 19; died, 2; by *habeas corpus*, 3; remaining at the close of the year, 174.

White males, 147; white females, 3; colored males, 24; colored females, 1.

Married, 113; unmarried, 61; — total, 174.

Temperate, 7; moderate drinkers, 27; intemperate, 140.

From 10 to 20 years of age, 26; from 20 to 30, 82; from 30 to 40, 52; from 40 to 70, 14.

Before committed, bound and served time out, 40 ; bound, and run away from master, 99 ; never bound, 35.

Of the whole number, i. e., 1378, there have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 1005 ; pardoned, 281 ; died, 77 ; suicide, 1 ; escapes, 17 ; escaped and recommitted, 7 ; writ of error, 1 ; *habeas corpus*, 3.

Of 174 now in Prison, 3 were for arson ; 10 for murder in second degree ; 85 for larceny ; 4 for forgery ; 10 for burglary ; 20 for horse stealing and larceny ; 6 for passing counterfeit money ; 1 for larceny and arson ; 5 for assault and battery with attempt to kill ; 3 for robbery ; 6 for rape ; and 20 for other crimes.

Dr. Amount expended for subsistence, year 1851, \$11,577 81.
Cr. By weaving, \$1408 61 ; do. shoemaking, \$5592 68 ; do. merchandise, \$5098 83 ; do. tailoring, \$229 23 ; — total, \$12,329 35.

In the above account of expenditure, the salary of officers, we suppose, as in former years, is paid from the treasury of the state, and not included here.

The views of the inspectors of this Penitentiary concerning the system pursued, the necessity of enlargement, and the principal cause of this necessity, and the evil which has arisen, and the means principally relied upon to arrest the increase of criminals, are stated as follows :—

“ In submitting this account of their stewardship, they have the pleasure to renew to you the assurance of their unabated confidence in the Pennsylvania system of Prison discipline. . . . The warden reminds us of the absolute necessity for another range of cells, in consequence of a greater number of convicts than we have ever had at any former period ; . . . to be traced, above all, to the *intemperate use of intoxicating beverages*, that all-pervading destroyer of the peace and happiness of mankind. Upon the political sagacity of the General Assembly we rely to supply a remedy ; but while the pernicious evil exists, we must mourn over its appalling statistics, and enlarge the receptacles for its degraded devotees. In contravention of the spirit of the law, we have been compelled to duplicate the convicts in a number of the cells.”

“ Books, instruction, and, principally, that fountain of light, the Bible, taught and inculcated here, have arrested numbers in their progress on the broad avenue which leads to temporal and eternal perdition.

From the warden's good and concise report we extract the following words :—

“ A very general state of good health has prevailed among the prisoners. Two deaths, only, have occurred in the Prison.

“ The conduct of the prisoners throughout the year has been, in general, orderly and quiet, with a single exception.

“ No case of insanity has occurred.

“ The increase of numbers is very discouraging.

“ The whole number received since the opening of the prison, July 1, 1826, is 1552, viz. : 1276 white males, and 26 white females, and 211 colored males, and 39 colored females.”

From the physician's report we make the following extracts, which contain important information : —

“ There has been in no year, since my connection with this institution, such a *general* prevalence of good health, and so few *individual* cases of serious disease.

“ Where each prisoner has a good-sized room, well lighted and ventilated, with an abundance of pure, fresh water, wholesome and well-cooked food, moderate labor, his mind instructed and moral affections guided by the teachings and conversations of the moral instructor and other officers, as well as by judiciously-selected books, which he has ample time to peruse — where all these are possessed and enjoyed, there is not much to be found to act injuriously upon the physical or intellectual man.

“ The chief amount of disease, in all Prisons, that goes to swell the bills of mortality, is of a chronic character, and had commenced its ravages in the broken constitutions of the depraved, the intemperate, and dissolute, before their reception into the Prison. Scrofulous or tuberculous diseases are stated in all Prison reports as those which prostrate and finally destroy most of those who die while in confinement. Under the treatment by cod liver oil, which has been practised in this institution for *seven years*, (being the whole period of my official connection with the Prison,) such diseases have lost most of their formidable character — almost every case, where the constitution has not been utterly broken up, being cured, greatly benefited, or arrested in its rapid progress.

“ The bills of mortality of this Prison will compare advantageously with those of the general population of our large cities, as furnished by the statistics of the late census.

“ No case of insanity has originated in the Prison within the past year. There were two cases of mental hallucination of quite a temporary character ; but the same disturbances of mind had manifested themselves occasionally before imprisonment.”

The moral instructor, in his report, gives an outline of the system pursued by him, pleasant assurances of progress in knowledge and other good results, and the importance of befriending discharged convicts.

“ When the Sabbath returns, they listen to the word of life, as it is addressed to them through the opened doors of their cells. They mingle their voices together in the song of praise sung to the God

of salvation. They are visited regularly by those whose duty it is to encourage and cheer them in the pathway of truth. They see and converse with their overseers more or less every day. They correspond at stated periods — once in each quarter — with absent friends, and their hearts are made glad with letters from *home*. These are the uniform appliances for good, which distinguish the Pennsylvania system of *separate confinement* as here administered, and which make *insanity* from *imprisonment* a *stranger* to our walls.

“Seventy prisoners have been discharged during the year. . . . Those of them who had come in ignorant and uneducated had been taught to read, and had read the Bible. Not one of them was without some knowledge of the Savior provided for fallen men.

“There are, also, in this Prison those who claim to have received far more valuable benefit than mere *education*, by the means of grace which have reached them here — men who say they have found God to be their Friend, and have realized the inestimable value of his salvation. Such are the pretensions of 1238, 1327, 1339, 1439, 1466, and of many others whose numbers might be mentioned.

“Only let the community at large treat with kindness and attention the poor discharged convict, *who has prepared* himself and is *willing* to do right, and then the great reformatory design in the *separate system* will have accomplished its work.”

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

The report of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia is a pamphlet of 20 pages, octavo.

It contains the report of the inspectors, warden, clerk, physician, and chaplain.

It appears from the warden's report that

“The number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1849, was 46; and the number received in all the year 1850, 27, — making a total of 73.

“The number discharged during the same period, by the expiration of their respective terms of service, was 15; and there was one death, (that of a German, who contracted disease in Mexico,) — making a total of 16. The number, therefore, remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1850, was 57, being an increase of 11 for the year, or upwards of twenty per cent.”

The inspectors say, 18 months since, the number was 36; at the end of the year, 46; at the end of 1850, 57; and at this time (less than one month of the year having expired) it is 68.

The terms of sentence were, for 1 year, 10; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years,

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10; for 2 years, 17; for $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 years, 9; for over 3 years, 22.

The crimes were for larceny, 43; assault and battery with intent to kill, 5; stealing money from U. S. mail, 3; burglary, 3; do. and larceny, 3; counterfeiting coin, 3; arson and forgery, 2 each; six other crimes, 1 each.

Of the whole number of convicts, 12 were females; about one half the whole number were blacks.

The employments were, shoemaking, 35; tailoring, shoe-binding, washing, mending, (all females,) 12; six other kinds of employment, 10.

Most of the convicts have been employed at shoemaking, and the profits of this branch of business have amounted to \$1364.

The inspectors say, the total amount of expenditures over income was, in 1847, \$10,727 87; in 1848, \$14,128 88; in 1849, \$9459 84; in 1850, \$9631 84.

The warden seems perplexed in regard to the employment of the females, and says, should he succeed in procuring employment for them, he would "suggest the propriety of securing the services of a suitable person to superintend this department in the capacity of matron."

There is no doubt that this is the only effectual and proper mode of managing females in a Penitentiary.

The following recommendations of the warden are worthy of special attention:—

"I would also recommend for your consideration the propriety of warming the Prison and workshops by heated air furnaces, and lighting the cells, during the winter months, until 8 o'clock at night, that the convicts may have the additional time thus afforded to read and improve their minds."

The general health of the Prison is represented as good by the physician, and the ease of an insane prisoner is stated in detail, showing the importance of a law like the law of Massachusetts, for removing every such case to the Insane Hospital.

"We have a case, in the prisoner Madden, of 'insane impulse.' The first evidence of his disordered condition was manifested by an attack upon a fellow-prisoner, whose life he nearly destroyed by striking him on the head with a piece of iron broken from his bedstead. At another time he attacked the officers, and lately made an assault upon another fellow-prisoner. The man appears to be amiable, and obedient, and perfectly correct in his deportment generally, willing to labor, and never complaining. He has been kept at labor as steadily

as possible, as a curative means, and to make his time profitable if possible. As the institution is unprovided with means properly adapted to such cases, it was thought best, as a safeguard, to confine him. This was effected by limiting him to the hospital room. As this confinement was not appropriate to the relief of his diseased condition, he was released when he seemed to have recovered from the propensity to do mischief, and returned to take his meals with the other prisoners. On one of these occasions, lately, he made his third attack upon a prisoner, since which he has been confined to a cell."

There has been but one death in the Prison during the past year.

The chaplain gives encouragement to hope that not a little good has been effected under his observation and labors.

He says, —

" Quite a general religious interest at this time prevailed among the prisoners, several having given signs of sincere repentance. . . . The general conduct of the prisoners during my ministrations, excepting for the first few weeks, (previous to the administration of the present warden,) which period was characterized by some degree of disorder and insubordination, has been remarkable for its propriety, frequently exciting the admiration and surprise of visitors. . . . The blessed Sabbath, with its privileges, appears to be appreciated by them. They always seem to enter upon its duties with delight. . . . And I rejoice in the hope that some, who have hitherto been lost to themselves and their race, will yet become useful members of society. The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition, and has been a very efficient agent in promoting the moral advancement of the prisoners. Most of them can read. Some have learned to read in the Sunday school. . . . I would urgently, but respectfully, recommend that a considerable addition to the library be made. . . . Great facility has been afforded me."

VIRGINIA.

PENITENTIARY OF VIRGINIA.

The Annual Report of the Penitentiary at Richmond, Virginia, is a large and well-printed pamphlet of 55 pages, octavo.

It contains the report of the president of the board of directors; the superintendent's report for 1851; together with copious extracts from the superintendent's report of 1848, covering 43 pp.; with his views, particularly on long sentences, not less than three years; also the general agent's report, and the surgeon's report.

The statistics of the last year were as follows:—

“At the close of the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1850, there remained in Prison 126 white men and 1 white woman, (127 whites,) 58 colored men and 4 colored women, (62 colored persons,) making in all 189 convicts. There were also in Prison 8 male and 1 female slaves, detained for sale and transportation. We received, within the year ending the 30th of September last, 72 white men, 1 mulatto woman, convicted as white, and 19 colored men, making 92, one of the white men being a United States prisoner. We also received 20 male and 3 female slaves, making 115 persons, being the largest number ever before received in one year. [A larger number of free persons were received in 1820 and 1822, to wit, 93 and 103; but not so many slaves.] During the year, 16 white and 4 colored male convicts were pardoned; 9 white and 4 colored men died; and 32 white men, 7 colored men, 1 white woman, and 1 colored woman were discharged—in all, 74; leaving 139 white men, 64 colored men, 1 mulatto, and 3 black women, being 207 convicts. Of the slaves, 12 were sold, and 1 died, leaving 16 males and 3 females, making an aggregate on the last-mentioned day of 226—an increase of 18 free persons and 10 slaves in the year.”

The nativity of the prisoners confined was, from Virginia, 90 whites and 62 blacks; from other states, 31 whites and 5 blacks; from Ireland, 10 whites; from other foreign countries, 9 whites;—total, 207.

The age of males from 14 to 30, 110; from 30 to 40, 52; from 40 to 80, 40; unknown, 1;—total, 203.

Of females, from 25 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 1; unknown, 1;—total, 4. Males, 203; females, 4;—total, 207.

A statistical table, on the 32d and 33d pages of this Annual Report, contains a large amount of information concerning this institution for 51 years, from which we gather the following general results:—

Whole number of white males received in 51 years, 2095; do. females, 39; whole number of colored males received in 51 years, 610; do. females, 69.

Total number of both colors received in 51 years, 2813; whole number pardoned in 51 years, 493; died, 499; escaped, 12; discharged, 1581; number received for second, third, and fourth offences, 122; number pardoned and afterwards convicted, 17; number sentenced for life and afterwards pardoned, 8; number sentenced for life who died in Prison, 11; number died who were committed second, third, and fourth times, 22; number discharged who were committed for second, third, and fourth times, 46; number now in Prison for second, third, and fourth offences, 29; num-

ber of slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes, committed for transportation—free negroes, 30; male slaves, 465; female slaves, 51;—total, 546.

The employments of those remaining in the Penitentiary were, in ward number 1, at shoes, boots, harness, &c., 61; ward number 2, blacksmiths, &c., 43; ward number 3, weaving department, 45; ward number 4, wheelwrights, &c., 37; ward number 5, waiters, &c., 17; females, 4;—total, 207.

“The balance on manufacturing account was \$6076 77, and after deducting the agent's commissions and expenses of the store, \$3676 79, the final balance was \$2399 97.

“Subordination has been well sustained with less than the usual punishments. But the discipline will necessarily be imperfect, while any considerable number of prisoners are carried through the city to labor on the improvements at the Capitol Square.

“The health of the Prison was better in the last year than in the one which immediately preceded it.

“Several ministers, with a praiseworthy devotion to the cause of religion, have voluntarily contributed the time necessary to keep up divine service in the Prison.”

As the major part of this report is occupied with a discussion and argument in favor of sentences not less than three years, in any case, to a Penitentiary, we insert here a letter addressed to the warden on the subject.

To Charles S. Morgan, Esq.

“BOSTON, February 20, 1852

My dear Sir:—

Your request, through the warden of the Penitentiary at Charlestown, for an expression of my views on the subject of the three years' sentence, your letter addressed to me, and your Annual Report on the same subject, have all been received. I thank you for the document, the letter, and requests; because it indicates a disposition, on your part, to seek counsel in so important a matter as a change in the criminal law in your own state, and prospectively in the laws of other states, should the legislators of Virginia and the other states adopt the views which you express as the result of your experience.

If I understand your views, they are these, that the shortest sentences in State Prisons and Penitentiaries should be *three years, and no less*, and that for offensees not meriting so long a sentence to the State Prison or Penitentiary, convicts should be confined in the common Jail.

There are several reasons suggested or alluded to in your report in favor of such views.

One of the principal reasons is, that the State Prisons and Peni-

tentaries would then be able to support themselves. Our experience is, and has been for several years, in a number of State Prisons and Penitentiaries, that they can support themselves; i. e., pay for food and clothing, medicine, salary of officers, a moderate allowance to discharged convicts, a moderate allowance for the increase of the library, the expense of transporting convicts to the State Prison from the proceeds of their labor, with sentences ranging from one year and upwards. This fact, well established in this region, takes away, in a large degree, the force of the principal reasons which you give in favor of the change from short to long sentences.

Another reason is, that they can learn a trade thoroughly in three years, and not in a less time.

There are a number of the mechanic arts, which are most favorable — such as making shoes, clothes, chair bottoms, &c., which secure self-support, are easily learned, do not require much space, admit of cleanliness and easy discipline, are of extensive application, interfere very little with trades outside, are valuable to prisoners on their discharge, require little expense for tools, furniture, or fixtures while carried on in Penitentiaries, use materials not very destructible, and make the value of articles to consist, after manufacture, principally in the labor, and not in the material, which mechanic arts can be learned sufficiently in one year, to enable the prisoner to support himself in Prison, and after his discharge.

This fact removes, in a large degree, the force of the second reason.

Another reason is, that during those periods of time, in your Penitentiary, where the sentences were longer, the prisoners earned more; and so, on the other hand, where the sentences were shorter, they earned less.

But I do not understand you to say, or to show by your reports, that your institution ever was able to draw from the treasury less money for its support, including salary of officers, than it paid into it for a period of years, under any sentences, however long. Besides, the variation in earnings may be owing to other causes than the varying sentences.

My own opinion is entirely settled, that any Penitentiary in the United States, with prisoners sixteen years of age and over, on sentences one year and over, can and ought to support itself, including, with all other expenses, the salary of officers; and if they do this, any slight variations in the results of different years are of no great consequence, and cannot so easily be traced to the varying length of sentences as to many other causes, such as more or less sickness, more or less favorable state of the market for sales and supplies, more or less favorable discipline, more or less skilful and efficient officers, &c. I do not therefore believe that it can be proved, satisfactorily, that in any Penitentiary, the earnings depended so fully on the length of sentences as to derive an argument from this source in favor of sentences over three years, rather than over one year.

Another reason urged in favor of three years' sentences is, that

those who did not merit a three years' sentence would be confined in the common Jail, and then the expense of transportation would be saved to the state.

The amount of this expense of transportation of prisoners in Virginia, according to your report, is very large, and must be, in consequence of the manner in which it is done. In Massachusetts, it has been done by the government of the State Prison, at the expense of the Prison, and has been done in this manner many years; and this expense has been paid from the proceeds of the labor of the convicts, without draughts upon the state treasury either for *this* expense, or for the expense of food, clothing, salary of officers, &c., as already stated. This fact removes the force of the argument in favor of leaving the convicts on sentences under three years in the County Prison, on the ground of the greater expense of transportation to the State Prison and Penitentiary.

Besides, our County Prisons do not support themselves, while our State Prisons do support themselves; therefore, on the ground of expense, the argument is in favor of the removal.

Another reason assigned or alluded to in favor of the three years' sentence is, the better effect on the character of the prisoners, who are committed for less crimes.

I think I have known many more cases of improvement and reformation from the State Prisons and Penitentiaries, in proportion to the number confined in them, than from the County Prisons; moreover, I do not suppose it possible to prove, satisfactorily, that this is owing principally to their being confined a greater length of time in the State Prisons and Penitentiaries than in the County Prisons. I think it is much more owing to the fact, that as a general truth in this country, the State Prisons and Penitentiaries being larger institutions, better discipline and system is, and can be, introduced into them than into the County Prisons. I think, the expense being the same, the great mass of prisoners, taken as they are for character, when they enter, would do better for themselves, and their families, and the state, in the State Prisons and Penitentiaries than in the County Prisons.

Another subject of inquiry in your letter, if not a reason in favor of the three years' sentence, is, whether the three years' minimum sentence is not of so much importance that it should be made the basis of law in all the states, thus securing uniformity.

You will perceive, by the scope of my views and suggestions, that I do not think it would be useful, if it were practicable; with my views of the subject, of course I do not think it practicable to introduce uniformly in the Penitentiaries, no prisoners, on a sentence less than three years.

I notice in your report the suggestion or statement, that the state is under obligations to the clergy for voluntary and gratuitous religious services. These are better a great deal than none, and this is the way that it was formerly done, throughout the country, twenty or twenty-five years ago. But this was in the beginning of effort for Penitentiary reform; till it was demonstrated, as the public have thought, and they

have acted accordingly, that a permanent and resident clergyman in the State Prison or Penitentiary is as much better than gratuitous, voluntary, varying, and miscellaneous supply, as in the city or parish church and congregation.

I supposed, as you said in your letter that you would be very glad to receive my views, that of course you wished a candid and full expression of them, and nothing else. I have endeavored to be truthful and frank.

I have looked over your report with some care, and find on the 5th page this statement: —

“The amount earned (as per balance of ward accounts marked II.) was, \$25,004; being an average of \$121 38 for each person.”

If I understand the reference, it is to the 19th page, which does not correspond to this statement. Is it an error in print, or do I not understand the reference?

Please inform me, and also let me know whether your institution paid all expenses last year, and how much more, including salary of officers; if not, how much it fell short of this.

I am your sincere friend

And obedient servant,

LOUIS DWIGHT.

OHIO.

THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

The Annual Report of the Ohio Penitentiary is an octavo pamphlet of 43 pages; good paper and type.

It contains the report of the directors, 7 pages; of the warden, 11 pages; of the physician, with several tables, 10 pages; of the moral instructor, 3 pages; rules and regulations, 10 pages.

The warden's report exhibits the following statistics: —

“The number of convicts remaining in confinement, November 30, 1850, was 424. The number received from November 30, 1850, to November 30, 1851, was 203. Escaped June 20, 1850, and returned April 28, 1851, 1; — in all, 628.

“This number has been reduced as follows: —

“By death, 9; by pardon from governor, 76; by pardon from president of United States, 1; by expiration of sentence, 57; by writs of error, 1; sent to Lunatic Asylum, 7; by escape, 8. Remaining in confinement, November 30, 1851, 469.”

The nativity of the convicts in Prison, at the close of the year, was, from Ohio, 110; from New York and Pennsylvania, 63 each, 126; from Virginia, 45; from Vermont, 10; from Maryland, 12; from Kentucky, 20; from other states in the Union, 54; from Ireland, 42; from England, 14; from Germany, 19; from other countries, 16; unknown, 1.

The crimes of those committed last year were, for burglary and for burglary and larceny, 43; for grand larceny, 48; for horse stealing, 19; for manslaughter, 19; for attempt to kill, 3; for murder in the second degree, 3; for murder, 5; for malicious shooting, 1; for malicious stabbing, 1; for shooting with intent to kill, 2; for stabbing with intent to kill, 1; for uttering and passing counterfeit coin, bank notes, and other frauds on the currency, 22; for forgery, 7; for attempt to commit rape, 4; for rape, 5; for stealing, 1; for perjury, 1; for concealing stolen goods, 1; for receiving stolen goods, 2; for incest, 3; for bigamy, 3; for robbery, 6; for arson, 4; escaped and returned, 1.

The habits of those committed last year were, temperate, 37; moderate drinkers, 61; intemperate, 106.

Education previous to commitment was — could neither read nor write, 36; could read print, 30; could read and write, 132; could read and write German, 5; could read and write French, 1.

The age of those at the close of the year was, 20 years and under, 82; 30 years and under, and over 20, 22; 40 years, and over 30, 103; over 40 years, 63.

The statistics of the Prison from its beginning are summarily comprehended, in regard to commitals, deaths, discharges, pardons, escapes, from 1834 to 1851, inclusive, in a table on the 18th page of the report by the warden.

The directors, in their report, exhibit the earnings and expense of the institution.

“The labor performed by the convicts during the year, exclusive of those doing the work about the Prison, amounts, in the aggregate, to \$46,591 12.

“The expenses of the institution for the year have been \$33,309 67, showing the earnings of the past year over expenses to have been \$13,281 45.”

Statement of Cash Receipts for the Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1851.

“Cash received on account of engines and machinery, \$1215 19; on account of smith, hame, and lace shops, \$18,763 39; on account of snath shop, \$1150 90; on account of tool shop, \$264 80; on account of tailor shop, \$1018 08; on account of carpet shop, \$457 28; on account of shoe shop, \$507 77; on account of blacksmith shop, \$18 47; on account of lumpers, (promiscuous labor,) \$969 58; on account of prison slops, \$839 54; on account of new state house, \$4550; on account of United States, \$214 26; on account of hos-

KKK

pital, \$24 14; on account of teams, \$30; on account of fuel, (sold,) \$24 27; on account of incidentals, \$9 01; on account of forge, \$20 50; on account of interest, \$12 50; on account of visitors, \$2466 29.

"Additional labor done the past year, for which cash has not been received, is as follows:—

"Convict labor done on new state house, \$11,626 50; on gasometer, \$7 60; on sewer, \$512; on fountain, \$136 60; on repairs, \$469 60; on and stone furnished State Avenue, \$164; amount charged to contractors, \$1118 85;—total earnings of past year, \$46,591 12.

"The disbursements for the fiscal year, for the support of the institution, have been as follows:—

"Cash paid on account of engines and machinery, \$579 27; on account of visitors' fund, visitors' guard, and moral instructor, \$832 06; on account of fuel and lights, \$3064 55; on account of incidentals, \$1201 01; on account of teams, \$64 68; on account of hospital, \$1481 32; on account of prison slops, \$123 50; on account of printing and postage, \$227 86; on account of stationery, \$127 22; on account of clothing, \$3206 23; on account of furniture, \$868 82; on account of provisions, \$10,898 68; on account of forage, \$470 53; on account of interest, \$42 87; on account of discharged convicts, \$688 50; cash on salaries, \$9432 57; showing the disbursements of the institution to have been \$33,309 67. Balance of receipts over disbursements, \$13,281 45.

"The amount on hand, per report of last year, was \$6584 22; the amount received on account due to limekilns is \$41 09; the amount received on account of stone sold is \$193; the amount received from contractors, as before stated, \$32,555 97; the amount on hand and receipts the past year, \$39,374 28. From this amount there has been paid, cash for fire engine, \$606 89; hauling stone on State Avenue and guard, \$56 25; sewer, \$156 84; fountain, \$242 75; repairs, \$680 19; escaped convicts, \$442 65; gasometer, \$22 50; disbursements, as before stated, \$33,309 67; leaving on hand \$3,856 54.

"It will be proper to state here, that a considerable amount of this sum was paid for provisions, fuel, &c., which are now on hand, and will be consumed in the next year."

The directors invite special attention to that part of the physician's report which speaks of the want of ventilation.

The physician says, —

"A great error was committed in constructing the cells of altogether too limited dimensions; having no means of ventilation other than that afforded by a very low and narrow grated door. This want of a sufficient supply of pure air has no doubt contributed much to the unhealthiness of this institution, by debilitating the system and predisposing to attacks of disease. If some plan could be adopted by which

a sufficient ventilation could be effected without tearing down and rebuilding the cells, it can scarcely be doubted that it would soon be paid for in the time saved from sickness, leaving the idea of humanity out of the question."

On the subject of insanity in the Prison, and the importance of removing it on its first real manifestation, the physician says, —

"It will be seen by reference to the tables, that a number of cases of insanity have been treated during the year; a part of which have been discharged either cured or improved in condition. Seven have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Nine, who are either constantly or occasionally more or less insane, yet remain in the Penitentiary. Most of those, however, are usefully employed the greater part of the time. Many of those remaining, as well as of those sent to the Lunatic Asylum, are old cases, and consequently offer but a feeble hope of recovery.

"If all those who are attacked with insanity could at once be removed from their old associations here (which have no doubt had a chief agency in exciting the disease) to a place where suitable arrangements are made for treating, in an appropriate manner, such cases, I have no doubt but many could be cured, who would otherwise become confirmed maniacs or hopelessly demented. But it is urged that this would be offering too large a premium for insanity in the convicts — much better that the Penitentiary discipline of the severer kind should be tried for a few months or a year, to test the genuineness of the disease before conferring the reward for feigned insanity. It is admitted, that in no instance of a doubtful character should the transfer be made; but such mild and rational means resorted to as will neither confirm insanity nor produce it where the predisposition exists. Those who have had the largest experience in the treatment of this form of disease, all agree that the chances for a cure are diminished as the length of time that the disease has existed is increased. Then, this fact being admitted, do not reason, humanity, and religion all agree that the insane, though he be a criminal, has a claim on our sympathy for immediate action, which we dare not disregard?"

The Ohio Penitentiary has suffered for two years previous to the last with a great amount of sickness, and with a most fearful mortality, in which the physician lost his life. It is pleasant to learn, from both the directors and the physician, that measures of cure and protection have been adopted, from which great good has already resulted.

The directors say, (p. 4,) —

"The unusual mortality of the two previous years in the Prison caused great anxiety on the subject of health. Consequently, at an early day in the spring, the physician to the institution, assisted by the

other local officers, adopted such precautionary measures as were deemed necessary to prevent a similar occurrence: existing local causes of disease were removed, changes in diet made, particular attention paid to cleanliness in person and clothing, active measures taken to convey to the hospital and promptly treat any cases, of whatever description, that might occur, and every thing done that was thought necessary for the health and comfort of the prisoners, and it is a source of great satisfaction to the board to be able to report that these efforts were crowned with success, and that the general health in the institution has been good. No epidemic has manifested itself, and but nine deaths have occurred."

On the same subject, particularly in regard to drainage, showing the vast importance of this point, according to the old saying of Howard, in the location of a Prison, the power of good drainage should be secured; the physician of the Ohio Penitentiary, in his report for 1851, (p. 24,) says, —

"Another of the most prolific causes of disease, I am rejoiced to say, has been recently removed by a most thorough and efficient system of sewers, which are washed by a constant and considerable stream of water. This I consider the most valuable improvement ever made in the Penitentiary, and for which the gratitude of the prisoners and every friend of humanity is due to the board.

"To the want of this necessary improvement may be attributed, in no small degree, the increased unhealthiness of the Prison since a few years after its erection.

He says also "I should add an expression of the opinion, that late reformation in the modes of diet, apparel, and lodging of the convicts, has already contributed greatly both to their comfort and health."

The mortality of the last year was reduced to 9, or less than two per cent. on the average population of the Prison; and of the following diseases: consumption, 3; dropsy, 2; congestion of the lungs, 1; dysentery, 2; chronic disease of liver and spleen, 1.

In the department of morals and religion in the Ohio Penitentiary, the moral instructor shows briefly, in the following abstract of his report, what is done: —

"The conduct of the prisoners, with few exceptions, seems to be orderly. . . . The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition, having increased from 100 scholars to 130, and can still be enlarged. Of the present number, 33 are learning to read, and the remainder studying the Bible. Gentlemen from the city, who feel interested in this unfortunate class, favor us with their labors as teachers. . . . The day of thanksgiving, as proclaimed by the governor, was strictly observed. . . . It is not out of place to say here, that the institution needs a better chapel, as all who have visited the place can testify.

. . . . When not providentially prevented, books have been distributed among the prisoners once every two weeks, and there is a general interest manifested in reading. . . . On examination, many of the Bibles now on hand are found to be deficient, some with one leaf gone, and others with several missing. In addition to this, the Bibles generally are of a small size, and consequently fine print; and as the prisoners must receive the light into their narrow cells through two sets of iron grates, and that, too, in but one direction, the reading of the present Bible (if read at all) is injuring the eyes of the men. Repeatedly have they pleaded for larger print, some giving up the Bible, and taking the single Testament on that account. . . . The general regulations of the institution, in relation to the Sabbath, are highly commendable. . . . There is no such thing as maintaining sound morality, where the *day* is not observed. . . . The sick in the hospital are usually visited every day; and not unfrequent are the expressions of gratitude, when a prayer is offered, or a word of consolation given. And even in the ease of the dying convict has been witnessed the power of a living faith triumphing over the approach of the last enemy.

MICHIGAN.

The Annual Report of the State Prison in Michigan is a legislative document, No. 5, and a neatly-printed octavo pamphlet of 54 pages.

It contains the report of the inspectors, and a correspondence between them and the late agent, with various accounts and statistical tables, 34 pages; and the reports of the present agent, physician, and chaplain, 27 pages.

The statistics of the year are as follows: Number of prisoners at the beginning of the year, 131; received, 84; — total, 215. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 33; by death, 5; by pardon, 1; — total discharged, 39; leaving in Prison 176.

The following is from the chaplain's report: —

“Of the 176 prisoners, 135 are natives of the United States, 41 of foreign countries; 12 cannot read at all, and 40 can read but indifferently; 54 cannot write; 12 learned to read in Prison; 132 used intoxicating drinks, 44 were temperate, 73 think intemperance was the cause of their ruin; 66 are married, 18 are widowers, and 92 are single.

“The average age of the convicts is $32\frac{1}{2}$ years. Between the ages of 10 and 15, 2; between the ages of 15 and 20, 13; between 20 and 30, 76; between 30 and 40, 49; between 40 and 50, 22; between 50 and 60, 12; between 60 and 70, 2.”

The prisoners are employed — manufacturing farming

tools, 82; do. wagons and sleighs, 36; do. boots and shoes, 26; miscellaneous duties about the Prison, 29; solitary, 3.

The receipts of the year, including \$6500 from the state treasury, were \$18,719 37; the expenses—including salaries, \$8576 29; rations, \$3484 17; clothing and bedding, \$2035 26; and building and repairs, \$1594 33—were \$18,522 54, leaving a balance of cash on hand, \$196 83.

The agent urges the covering the buildings with fire-proof material, and says, a new fire-proof kitchen, 33 by 25, has been completed; also, 18 new cells, and a new workshop of brick, 40 feet long, 35 wide, and 10 high.

The agent says, it is to be hoped that the time is not distant when the building arrangements will have become so nearly complete, that the institution will be a self-supporting one. In the mean time, he deems an additional number of cells necessary to meet the wants of the institution, as the number of convicts is now 176, and the number of cells only 164: he has, therefore, commenced building an additional number, so that the want will soon be met.

The physician makes a short and comprehensive report, the substance of which we give.

“I took charge of the hospital on the 1st of June last, and found quite a number sick, mostly of chronic affections, 3 of which number have since died. There has been 1 death from congestion of the lungs, making the total number of deaths 4. The whole number of applications for admission into the hospital has been 330.

“The diarrhœa and dysentery assumed an epidemic form, and affected nearly all convicts within the Prison—many severely, while others evinced only the premonitory symptoms, which were relieved by a single prescription.

“Many of the cases of sickness in the Prison were convicts who contracted diseases in the Jails in which they were confined before they were sent here.”

The chaplain gives an encouraging account of his department.

“When I entered upon the duties of moral and religious instructor, some two years since, I had but little hope that my labors would be of any substantial or permanent benefit to the convicts.

“Experience has taught me the error of such an opinion; and I am convinced that the gospel of the Son of God, stooping to humanity in its lowest estate, has power to elevate and ennoble it.

“I am happy in being able to state that an increased sensibility is manifested among the convicts—a growing susceptibility to religious impressions—a desire for personal religious conversation and instruction—and a strong determination on the part of many to reform their lives.

“ During the past year the usual appropriation of one hundred dollars for the library has been expended in the purchase of suitable books for the convicts, and the library now numbers 570 volumes.

“ The Sunday school, which numbers about thirty of the prisoners, mostly of the younger portion, has been a source of great improvement to the scholars. Twelve have learned to read the past year. The advanced class have committed to memory a large portion of the four Gospels, the Commandments, and a part of the Psalms of David, and the other classes have made commendable advancement in the elementary branches.

“ The Prison choir continue to assemble on Sunday mornings to practise sacred music.

“ Five convicts have died. The counsels and consolations of religion were not wanting to them during their sickness.”

WISCONSIN.

The Annual Report of the State Prison in Wisconsin is a neatly-printed octavo pamphlet of 29 pages.

It contains the report, to the governor, of the state commissioners for locating and building the institution.

We give the following brief extracts from the report of the commissioners in regard to their views and doings:—

“ On the 4th day of July, A. D. 1851, after due consideration of all matters committed to our charge, as relates to the location of a State Prison, we selected and determined upon Waupun, as the best and most suitable place for such location.

“ On the 5th day of July we proceeded to Waupun, with the view to procure title to twenty acres of land which had been offered by Seymour Wilcox, Esq., as a donation to the state for a site for said Prison buildings, and said title to said twenty acres of land is duly vested in the state.

“ Our reasons for locating the Prison at Waupun are as follows : Waupun is a beautiful and healthful village, located about eighteen miles southerly from Fond du Lac, upon or near the contemplated route of the Rock River Valley Railroad, which, when completed, with the contemplated Fox and Wisconsin River improvements, will afford convenient access from almost every portion of the state. Limestone is to be found in any abundance, of good quality, for building purposes, which in many places appears at the surface, and generally from one to six feet below. Pure water may also be procured in abundance, by drilling from twenty to forty feet deep. Lumber and other materials needed for building may be obtained at reasonable rates ; and facilities for the furtherance of the interests of the state in the establishment and maintenance of a Prison are surpassed by no other place.

“ We then proceeded to make a plan and estimate for a temporary Prison.

"On the 21st of July we met, pursuant to adjournment, and we gave the job of building said Prison to James K. Smith, he being the lowest bidder, and entered into contract with him for doing the same. The dimensions are twenty-six by eighty feet, three stories high, of wood, above a stone basement. We have finished complete in said building forty cells, with iron doors and bedsteads, suitable to apply in the permanent Prison when built, with room sufficient, over said forty cells, for the construction of twenty more when needed, which is finished off for use as a temporary hospital.

"We have finished off an office, guard room, armory, square room and bed room for keeper, with a main hall across said building between said rooms and the cells. In the second story is a bed room and store room for clerk, and three bed rooms for keeper — a hall across between said rooms and cells. In the third story are the chapel and temporary hospital, divided by a hall between. In the basement is the main cooking kitchen for convicts, in which is a large fireplace and oven, large cook stove, and room for hot-air furnace, a store room, and large pantry. There are a belfry and bell on said building. The Prison is well ventilated.

"We have also procured and put into operation a hot-air furnace.

"The plan adopted by us for a permanent Prison, is to construct the same of stone: it is therefore believed it is best to employ the convicts the coming year in quarrying and cutting stone.

"We would recommend the early action of the legislature in the establishment of a permanent organization for the government and regulation of the affairs of the Prison. We would also recommend that the legislature take into consideration the propriety of acquiring title to an additional twenty acres of land, adjoining the twenty acres now owned by the state.

"Our reasons for recommending the said purchase are, —

"1st. That it may be profitably used for the purpose of raising vegetables for Prison use.

"2d. That occasional exercise of that kind for the convicts would be conducive to health, and a privilege they would seek to merit from good behavior.

"3d. It would lessen the necessity of employing the convict labor in mechanical branches, prejudicial to the interests of mechanics.

"We deemed it proper to employ A. W. Worth, Esq., one of the commissioners, to visit eastern Prisons, which he did; . . . all which he reported to us, and by us has been submitted to your excellency."

One of the commissioners dissented from the other two in regard to the location at Waupun, preferring either of two which had been offered in the vicinity of Madison; but he was overruled.

The whole expense incurred by the commissioners, as stated in their report, to January 3, 1852, in fixing the location, erecting the temporary building, &c., was \$11,800 35.

We close the notice of penitentiaries with three tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF EIGHTEEN PENITENTIARIES IN 1852.

Penitentiaries.	No. at the commence- ment of the year.	No. at the close of the year.	Average No. during the year.	Increase.	Diminution.	No. received during the year.	Discharged by expira- tion of sentence.	Pardoned.	Insane in Prison.	Died.	Sent to Lunatic Asy- lum.	Escaped.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Excess of earnings above expenses.	Deficiency of earnings to meet expenses.	Salary of officers.	General expenses.	Clothing and bedding.	Provisions.	Repairs and improve- ments.	Fuel and light.	Discharged prisoners.	Received from state treasury.	Rec'd from visitors.
Maine.....	75	87	81	12		37	12	13	2			1	6,317	7,973	1,990	955	4,839	1,661	305	3,992	6,562	673	337	8,156	105
New Hampshire.....	89	95	92	6		26	7	11					6,673	5,373	442		*	3,321	305	1,620	305	*	40	200	351
Vermont.....	76	91	83	15		35	14	5					7,380	6,080	442		2,326	2,457	568	3,036	250	499	40	10,000	174
Massachusetts.....	440	472	466	32		169	118	13			1		45,314	42,096	3,446	2,359	18,332	4,278	5,168	12,901	3,146	269	385	48	1,439
R. Island, { S. Prs., { Jail....	37	45	43	8									464	2,824		2,619	1,224	1,278	173	810	113	344			
Conn., { 4 months, { last 8 mos.	175	166	170		18	12	10	10	1				4,401	9,309	442	2,619	1,429	2,079	293	1,201	46		72	149	345
Auburn, N. Y.,....	732	771	735	39		31	32	10				3	9,615	9,878	227		62,433	3,810	3,716	21,802	19,439	4,407	1,488	1,699	
Sing Sing, { Male... { Fem...	694	755	721	61		298	182	55				1	98,704	98,546	2,631	8,082	27,199	5,589	3,716	21,802	19,439	4,407	1,488	1,699	
Clinton Co., N. Y.,	71	75	73	4		38	29	1					71,424	79,506	2,631	4,082	35,483	7,533	4,108	21,091	2,603	2,034	200		
Albany, N. Y.,....	114	113	114		1	42	33	9				1	4,185	4,477		4,192	20,016	934	760	2,101	600	1,400	1,132	12,000	107
Dist. of Columbia,	147	175	159	28		627	520	13				1	12,151	11,138	1,013	5,942	12,077	9,331	1,487	2,152	711	13	281	12,000	289
Virginia.....	46	57	51	11		27	15										7,452	4,507	84	3,307	136	283	95	1,500	
Ohio.....	189	207	188	18		92	42	50				8	45,591	39,409	13,981		10,388	1,806	3,206	3,503	51	2,178	138	258	2,466
Michigan.....	424	469	470	75		204	57	77					12,113	10,759	1,451		11,302	6,019	3,206	3,503		3,054	688		
Total.....	3,440	3,824	3,612	354	98	2,002	1,250	280	3	78	16	15	345,389	339,357	22,935	9,419	146,012	56,778	23,123	102,335	35,806	18,215	5,620	27,614	7,124
Trenton, N. J.,....	210	207	208		3	122	80	41				1	18,698	11,857	6,840	2,030	6,000	2,420	1,359	6,587		1,660	308	68,871	
Philadelphia, Pa., ^b	209	310	305	11	4	147	95	34					413,705	418,359	4	41,653	6,000						6,000		
Pittsburg, Pa., ..	110	174	142	64		110	46	19		2			12,329	11,577	751	5,000	5,000							15,000	
Total.....	619	691	655	75	7	379	221	94		12	8	1	44,732	41,733	7,591	11,683	17,000							19,871	

* Where this mark is used, the specification that should be there is included | N. B. — The three Prisons on the Pennsylvania system stand by themselves at In General Expense.

In Vermont, the amount paid for officers' salaries is not only stated by itself, but is in this table included in the expense account.

We only give the statistics of the Rhode Island Prison for 8 months, at the beginning of the year, in Mr. Hayward's time, and not the 4 last months of Mr. Lee's time, who was the new warden.

a Eight became insane last year; more than the number who died. The report does not state how many remain in Prison insane, who became insane previous to the last year.

b The statistics of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, of the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburg, Pa., and of the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., were received too late to be incorporated with the general results of the table, and therefore are entered in their place, and stand by themselves alone, as presented in the last report of these Institutions, received in 1852. As the system is peculiar, and unlike that of all other Prisons presented in the table, it is as well that they should be taken by themselves for purposes of comparison with any one or all the others.

c This amount is stated by a committee of both branches of the legislature as having been drawn from the treasury of the state, by authority of law for salaries to the keeper and his assistants, to the inspectors and moral instructor, and for repairs to the Prison. When, therefore the warden speaks as follows in his report, "A balance of \$6,840.74 as the gain on the business operations of the year," this draught on the treasury of the state is left out of view. This is made perfectly plain in the report of the committee, because they say, "Instead, therefore, of the State Prison producing a revenue, it shows a loss to the state of \$2,030.46."

d The items of expenditure which make this amount are not stated, as in many other Penitentiary reports, such as provisions, clothing, bedding, fuel and lights, paid discharged convicts, repairs and improvements, &c. It would be more satisfactory and instructive if they were.

h Salaries are not included in this amount of expenses. The salaries have usually amounted to \$6,000 annually, and upwards, and have been drawn from the state treasury.

i These sums are stated from general knowledge of the past history of the Institutions, because the amount paid for salaries is not stated in the annual reports of the Penitentiaries in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which is contrary to the usage of most Penitentiaries in this and other countries. We know no reason why they should not be stated in the report.

k These items are both included in the general expense account.

p In this sum repairs and improvements are included, amounting to \$19,439. If these be deducted from the earnings, the excess of income will be \$9,667. If from this be deducted \$8,409 on hand at the beginning of the year, there will be left \$1,258 of income above expenses—in this view. In another view, which the inspectors take of the matter, and so state it, the excess of earnings over expenditures for ordinary support, were \$2,631. This is the sum given in the table, of earnings above expenses. This, however, admits of some slight qualification.

q The salary of officers, together with fuel and lights, are supposed to be included in this item.

TABLE

Exhibiting the White, Colored, Free, and Slave Population of the United States; also, White and Colored Convicts, and Male and Female Convicts in different Penitentiaries.

States and Prisons.	Convicts.				Population.		
	White.	Col.	Male.	Fem.	Free white.	Free col.	Slaves.
Maine,.....	85	2	87	30	583,088	1,325	
New Hampshire,.....	93	2	92	3	373,864	475	
Vermont,.....	89	2	89	2	313,611	709	
Massachusetts,.....	427	45	472		994,430	8,795	
Rhode Island,.....			47		147,544	3,544	
Connecticut,.....	114	43	147	10	370,791	7,586	
New York, Auburn,.....	771		771		3,090,022		
Sing Sing, { Male,.....	610	145	755				
{ Female,.....	61	14		75			
Clinton Co., N. Y.,.....	103	10	113				
Albany, N. Y.,.....			115	60			
New Jersey, Trenton,.....	149	58	197	10	489,333	23,093	223
Pennsylvania, New Peniten.,...	232	78	288	22	2,311,681		
" Western Peniten.,...	150	24	171	3			
Delaware,.....					89,286	17,957	2,289
Maryland,.....					492,667	74,087	90,368
Washington, D. C.,.....	57	40	57	12	51,687		3,687
Virginia,.....	140	67	203	4			473,026
North Carolina,.....					580,491	27,196	288,412
South Carolina,.....					283,523	8,900	384,984
Georgia,.....					524,318	2,880	381,681
Louisiana,.....							230,807
Alabama,.....					428,779	2,272	342,984
Arkansas,.....					162,657	589	46,982
Tennessee,.....					763,164	6,271	239,461
Kentucky,.....					771,424	9,736	210,981
Ohio,.....			465	4	1,977,031		
Michigan,.....	161	15	175	1	397,654	2,557	
Illinois,.....					858,298		
Missouri,.....					682,043	2,544	87,422
Total,.....	3,242	545	4,244	236			

Focality

[illegible]

PART IV.

HOUSES OF REFUGE, STATE REFORM, AND
FARM SCHOOLS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN MAINE.

THE *location* of the Maine House of Refuge in Westbrook, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Portland, in an air line, as seen from the western promenade in Portland, proves, so far, worthy of approbation as to water, elevation, prospect, fertility of soil, valuable stone, clay, and sand, for building purposes, convenience of access on main land, navigable water, abundant produce, extent of surface, and capacity for improvement.

The plan of building adopted is not yet so far advanced as to be tested by use. Great labor and consideration were bestowed upon the plan, with long consultation between the commissioners and the architect and persons of experience, and the hope and expectation are indulged, that the commissioners and the governor and council, who had the final decision, have decided on as good a plan for a House of Refuge to accommodate 300 inmates as has ever been adopted. This, however, will be better known when the building is finished and brought into use.

The *progress* made in the structure is as rapid as the necessary excavations, the laying all the foundations, and quarrying stone, and making brick from the premises, would well allow.

The *stone* for the foundations and cells has all been procured from the quarry on the farm, never opened till it was opened for this purpose, and it proves of a good quality.

The *brick*, of an excellent quality, are made from clay found a few feet from the surface of the ground, and near the centre of the farm, a few rods from the site of the building.

And good building *sand* is found in abundance on the premises.

Wood, also, for burning the brick, and navigable water to bring or carry heavy articles, were purchased as a part of the farm.

All these natural advantages, on a farm which is worth what it cost for agricultural purposes alone, were purchased.

with the farm, while the price was not advanced, though the value was much enhanced, by the abundance of stone, clay, sand, wood, and navigable water. It admits of a doubt whether a number of acres of equally good land for mowing and tillage, no more distant from Portland, having the same slope, surface, and locality, could have been purchased elsewhere for the same money — about 200 acres for \$8500, or \$42 50 an acre. These natural advantages, which in this view cost the state nothing, will be of great importance to the easy and economical management and support of a public institution. It was contemplated and proposed to erect this institution on an island in the harbor of Portland, and the first offer of the town of Portland was to give the state an island for this purpose. Thanks are due to the commissioners for deciding this question, after careful examination, consultation, and reflection on its merits. It will make a difference of \$50,000 in fifty years, in supporting this institution with 300 inmates, whether this location were secured and used, with all its natural advantages, on any island which had been thought of. There is something very pleasant and agreeable on an island, in the midst of the sea, or even in a large bay, or harbor of a seaport town, in a fine summer's day; but as a place of business, of easy access, constant coming and going, productive industry, moral and religious influence and instruction from the good, intelligent, and humane, of apprenticing poor children or juvenile delinquents, of making them support themselves wholly, or in large part, by their labor, an island is not the place. It is easy enough to see how boys, at an average age of 15, can be made nearly or quite to support themselves and their caretakers, unless the latter are too lazy to work or oversee, on such a farm as the one above described at Westbrook, with all its natural advantages and conveniences; but it would be a very different thing to bring about the same result on an ordinary island in any of our bays and harbors.

In all that has been said above concerning the location of the House of Refuge in Maine, a mere allusion has been made to the abundant and excellent water. This is found springing up on the elevated parts of the farm, in the back ground, and running in a small stream of pure soft water to the sea; while for the want of it, thousands of dollars might be expended in raising water by artificial means from wells, rivers, and ponds, to say nothing of the difficulty of procuring an unfailing supply of pure and soft water from such sources. This point, in regard to an unfailing supply of pure, soft,

spring water, with good head and fall, for every House of Refuge, Lunatic Hospital, and Almshouse, is second in importance to no other, and by proper pains-taking can usually be secured without money and without price, very much the same as if it was no part of the purchase. It is always esteemed important ; but it never has a price put upon it ; the buildings are prized, the lots are prized, the wood and timber are prized ; but the water, like the air, and morning light, and sunny slope, is not prized. It seems strange that men reputed wise can overlook and forego such a natural advantage, in a hill country, as an unfailing supply of pure, soft, spring water, with good head and fall, for a public institution. And yet it is no more strange than true. The Maine commissioners, in locating the House of Refuge, have not done so. They have sought and found a farm, where what is said to be the unfailing spring and running brook are found with good head and fall ; the only question is, whether the quantity of water will be sufficient ; and on this question it can only be said now, that it is the opinion of those who have most carefully examined the springs, that it will be sufficient.

Having said so much of the local advantages, plan of building, and progress of the Maine House of Refuge, we close the notice of this infant institution with an extract from the Annual Report of the Maine State Prison, by the chaplain. "As many boys, from time to time, are committed to Prison, the chaplain can but regard with great delight the legislative enactments, in endowing and constituting a House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders. No man who loves his kind, who has a heart to feel for the woes and sufferings of mankind, but will rejoice in every attempt to ameliorate their condition. The patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian will cherish every institution which has for its object the advancement of human society, the perfection of the human race. We cherish, in the highest visions of hope, the thought that the legislature of this state, our own beloved state, will not in the future, as she has not in the past, be behind any state in the Union in exercising a liberal policy towards her institutions of learning, philanthropy, and love."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The First Report of the commissioners, Messrs. Baker, Tyler, and Woodman, is a neatly-printed octavo pamphlet of 24 pages.

It contains the act passed by the legislature of New Hampshire, and approved by the governor July 4, 1851, for the appointment of said commissioners, as follows:—

An Act relating to the Establishment of a State Reform School.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened,* That his excellency the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, be and hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint a board of three commissioners, who shall have power to select and obtain the refusal of a lot of land containing not less than fifty acres, which shall be an eligible site for a manual labor school, for the employment, instruction, and reformation of juvenile offenders, regard being had, in the selection thereof, to the centre of population, cheapness of living, and facility of access. And that said commissioners shall further be directed to procure plans and estimates for the buildings necessary for such an institution, and to prepare and mature a system for the government thereof, and to ascertain what laws will be necessary and proper to put the same into successful operation, and to report the result to his excellency the governor in season to be communicated to the legislature at the commencement of their next session. And the said commissioners shall present all their accounts to the governor and council, to be by them audited and allowed as they may deem just.

SECT. 2. To defray the expense incurred in selecting said land and in procuring said plans and estimates, and in the execution of the other objects of the said commission, his excellency the governor be and he hereby is authorized to draw his warrants from time to time on the treasury of the state for any necessary sums of money, not exceeding in the whole one thousand dollars.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, July 4, 1851.

The pamphlet contains also the First Report of the commissioners.

“Schools of this kind have for some time been successfully managed in England, Scotland, France, Prussia, and Germany. In the United States, there are three in Massachusetts, two in New York, and one each in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio.

“By an act of the Massachusetts legislature at its last session, the State School at Westboro’ will be increased to nearly double its present size. It now accommodates more than 300 boys. Maine has already commenced the erection of buildings for the same object.

“In our own state, during the past year, a great degree of interest has been manifested relative to this subject. The need of a school for the reformation of youthful offenders is deeply felt.

"It is a most noticeable fact that the crimes of youth are increasing, not only in our larger and manufacturing towns, but even in our quiet country places.

"Now, these lads, if properly educated, morally, mentally, and physically, may be returned to the community correct and valuable citizens.

"But for these offenders our laws at present provide only the Common Jail and State Prison.

" The very limited inquiries we have made upon this point show that, during the last year, more than one hundred persons under the age of 18 have been arrested. . . . These facts plainly show that the action of the last legislature relative to the establishment of a Reform School in this state was judicious, philanthropic, and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the times.

"A Reform School contemplates the separation of the young convict from society; his seclusion from vicious associates; and more, — his reformation and restoration to the community with purposes and character fitting him for a good citizen and an honorable man.

"Here he spends a part of each day in the school room; another part is spent in labor in the shop or on the farm. . . . His moral and religious feelings are carefully trained. . . . He is taught his duty to himself, to his associates, to his God.

"The trustees of the Massachusetts State School at Westboro', in referring to letters received from boys who had been apprenticed from that institution, speak as follows: 'They are to us full of encouragement and promise. When we contrast their present condition with that of some of these boys before they were brought to the Reform School, twenty-five of them having been arrested for offences five times or more, and one of them not less than thirty times, may we not feel authorized to say that, in the mere economical view of the subject, the commonwealth is the gainer, from the altered and improved condition of these boys?'"

On the *plan* of the building and estimated expense

"The commissioners were fully agreed that the buildings should be as simple and compact in their arrangements as would be suitable for the purpose; that they should be sufficiently spacious and comfortable; that they should be finished in a plain, neat, and substantial manner, and not a cent expended for extra ornament; also that they should be designed so as to be able to accommodate ultimately three hundred boys, and completed at first for one hundred or one hundred and twenty; that they be large enough to accommodate all the officers and assistants employed in and about the institution; that the walls be of brick, and the basement of stone; and that the estimates include drains, water, apparatus for warming, and every thing completed to the turning of the key."

On the *location* of the building the commissioners say, —

"After the examination of many farms, we have unanimously agreed

that the most eligible site for the school is upon the banks of Long Pond, in Coneord.

“The farm, of which they have obtained a bond, belongs to Jeremiah S. Abbott, and contains 115 acres. The price of the farm named in the bond is \$5000. It is situated about three miles from the State House, in a quiet and retired portion of the town. The farm lies mostly upon a south-easterly slope of land, extending from the top of a hill to the pond. A never-failing spring is found upon the side of the hill, from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained. The spring is so high up the hill, that the water can be thrown over the top of the proposed buildings. The pond is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the state, and will afford excellent facilities for bathing, &c.”

MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION AT SOUTH BOSTON.

This institution, which has been in operation many years, and done an immense amount of good, does not publish an annual report of its doings separate and independent of other city documents. The inspectors of Prisons in the city of Boston and county of Suffolk do, however, publish, twice a year, the results of their observations and visits, which are required semiannually by law. In this way, the good citizens and public at large, so far as these reports are seen and read, are furnished with information from very reliable sources, concerning the institution. The inspectors of Prisons for the county of Suffolk, on whom this duty devolves, are the judge of probate and the judges of the Police and Municipal Courts.

“The inspectors visited this place on the 23d day of December current, and found therein 93 inmates; each of whom they examined, apart from their officers; most of them expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment. Three complained about being punished; but, upon full examination, the inspectors considered those complaints without just cause.

“One boy has died since the last inspection. His death was occasioned by a tumor in the head. . . . They have had one case of pleurisy fever, which terminated favorably in a few days. . . . The inspectors find that the house will not conveniently accommodate but 75 boys. It is apparent, therefore, that 93 inmates, the present number, must crowd, and fears are entertained for the health of the institution. . . . All the boys have a sufficiency of beds and bedding, comfortable clothes for every day, and a suit for the Sabbath. The house is well warmed and ventilated, and no spirituous liquors are allowed there.

“The house is kept clean; as also the yards, vaults, and all places

occupied by the boys. The boys bathe once a week. . . . Their shirts and socks are changed once a week.

" They rise in the morning at 5 o'clock, and retire in the evening at half past 8 o'clock. They labor six hours of the day, are at school four; and they have five and one half hours for meals, recreation, &c.

" Of those who have been in the school since the last inspection, 25 have attended to grammar; 79 to written arithmetic; 79 to geography; 92 to mental arithmetic; and 72 to writing.

"Of the number of boys who have been in the institution since the last inspection, 62 were engaged in shoemaking, 45 in knitting, and 7 in domestic work."

The crimes for which they were committed were, larceny, 59; living an idle and dissolute life, 26; stubbornness, 13; shopbreaking, 5; housebreaking, 4; truants, 5; assault and battery, 1; vagabond, 1.

The age was, 10 years and under, 10; 11 and 12 years, 29; 13 and 14 years, 47; 15 and 16 years, 22; 16 and 17 years, 6.

The authority which committed last year—Police Court, 25; Municipal Court, 8; discharged by Police Court, 7; by Municipal Court, 3; by expiration of sentence, 3; indented, 7; died, 1; indented to farmers, 2; to shoemakers, 3; to tailors, 1; to mariner, 1.

Discharged by the courts to live with parents, 5; with sister, 1; to go to Wisconsin, 1; to go to sea, 1; to the House of Industry, 1.

The numbers given in the table on Houses of Refuge, &c., are for the whole of last year; the numbers here given are for six months of the last year.

FARM SCHOOL ON THOMPSON'S ISLAND IN BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON FARM SCHOOL, May 21, 1852.

"REV. L. DWIGHT.

"Dear Sir: In answer to your communication relative to the health of this institution, I would say, that the members of this school have been blessed with the same degree of health the past as in former years.

"Although some cases have occurred which required the consultation of a *surgeon*, no medical practitioner has been called to visit any boy on account of sickness, but in one case, for nearly eleven years.

"Our large family, like every smaller one, is subject to frequent cuts, bruises, falls, sprains, &c.; and scarcely a day passes which does not bring into requisition a knowledge of the structure of the

human system, and an acquaintance with the laws which govern its operations, both in a healthy and a diseased state.

“But that remedial power which a beneficent Providence has kindly given to nature to restore herself, when slightly injured or diseased, has been sufficient, with the little aid we have been able to render, to prevent their systems from becoming generally affected, except in the case above referred to, which occurred about seven years ago. For this blessing of health for so long time and with so slight exception, we cannot feel too thankful.

“We have not, however, been unmindful of the means which Providence has placed in our power for preserving health, such as cleanliness, thorough ventilation, simple but nourishing food, and exercise in the open air.

“The boys rise about sunrise, and make their beds; go below and wash; then repair to the school room, where a devotional exercise and prayer are read, by which time breakfast is usually ready. After breakfast, they are allowed to play in the open air, or play room, till eight, when a portion go to work on the farm, and the rest are called into school, where they remain till twelve, and then go to dinner.

“The school is again called at two, and keeps till six, when they take their supper. From this time till dark, they are allowed to be on the play ground. After washing hands and feet, they reassemble in the school room, where a selection from the Bible and a prayer are read, and they retire about eight o'clock.

“On the Sabbath, a discourse, with the usual accompanying exercises, is read to them in the morning, and a Sabbath school kept in the afternoon. During pleasant weather in summer, there is generally some person present to address them. The time not occupied in these exercises is spent in reading.

“During the past year, 53 boys were admitted, and 51 left the school; 17, or one third of the latter number, were apprenticed, and the other two thirds returned to their friends.

“We received 65 visits the past year from boys who have been sent out from this school, many of whom are now in good situations, and have become useful and respectable citizens.

“Respectfully yours,

“ROBERT MORRISON.”

STATE REFORM SCHOOL AT WESTBORO’.

The Fifth Annual Report of this institution is House Document No. 2, octavo pages 48, containing resolves of the legislature in regard to printing 3000 copies of State Prison Reports annually, and 1500 copies of State Reform School Reports; also the Report of the Trustees of State Reform School for 1851; together with the treasurer’s report, the superintendent’s report, the physician’s report, and the

chaplain's report. It is a neatly-printed pamphlet, for a legislative document, with good paper and type.

The officers of the institution are as follows : —

“ Superintendent, William R. Lincoln ; assistant superintendent, Orville K. Hutchinson ; chaplain, Rev. P. L. Cushing ; steward, James Leach ; matron, Miss C. H. Porter ; executive committee, George H. Kuhn, Edward B. Bigelow, Daniel H. Forbes ; treasurer, Edward B. Bigelow ; secretary, Thomas A. Greene.

“ By the report of the superintendent, it will be seen that the school has been filled to overflowing, during the whole of the past year, and for the greater part of the time with a much larger number than it could properly accommodate.

“ It also shows that an increasing amount of the labor of the boys has been bestowed upon out-door operations, principally for the cultivation and improvement of the farm. . . . When we first commenced our operations, it was predicted, and by some of those, too, who had had experience in the care of juvenile delinquents, that high walls and close fences would be found indispensable to our success, and that very few, if any, of the boys could be safely trusted to labor in the open fields. We preferred to try, at least, another experiment, and we think the result has proved, that to trust with some degree of confidence such boys even as these, is the best way to inspire faithfulness, and that in very few instances, out of the great number in whom we have placed it, has this confidence been abused ; while the few escapes that have occurred (only four out of so many hundred) have been from the number confined within the walls of the building, and not from the boys who have been permitted to go beyond them.

“ The greater part of the boys who have been placed out as apprentices have, by their subsequent good conduct and deportment, answered the expectations which had been formed of them.

“ The good health with which we have been almost uniformly favored since the institution was opened, has been indeed remarkable, and should be on our part gratefully acknowledged. At our present annual meeting, there is but one boy ill enough to be an occupant of the hospital, and he is convalescent.

“ The increasing interest felt by many of the boys in their studies at school, which is noticed by the superintendent, and the consequent improvement in this department, during the last year, are gratifying considerations to the board.

“ The treasurer's account shows a small balance, after defraying all the expenses of the year, in favor of the institution. The income of the Lyman Fund has been applied to all such purposes of permanent improvement as, in the opinion of the trustees, could be properly charged to it, in conformity with the intentions of the benevolent founder.

“ To defray the expenses of the institution for the ensuing year, the trustees would now ask for an appropriation of \$20,000, viz. : for provisions and clothing for 325 boys, \$10,800 ; for salaries, wages,

and support of officers, \$7000 ; for fuel, lights, and current expenses, \$4525 ; for workshop, farming tools, and improvements on farm, \$2700 ; for bringing an additional supply of water to the house, and for warming, by steam, the dining room and workshops, \$2300 ;—total, \$27,325.

“ Deduct for balance in the hands of the treasurer, \$14 90 ; for income of the Lyman Fund, to be applied to some of these purposes, \$3500 ; and for estimated proceeds of the labor of the boys, \$3810 10 ;—total, \$7325.

“ The Reform School has now been for three years in — may we not say ? — successful operation. Has it not, in its healing and restoring influences, accomplished as much as, in so short a time, its reasonable friends could have anticipated, and much more than its doubting and hesitating ones expected ? We think it has.

“ And for the good fruits which our vineyard has produced and is producing, let us not forget that we are mainly indebted, under the providence of God, to the skill and industry of the husbandmen who have digged and dressed it. To our superintendent, the assistant superintendent, the chaplain, and all the officers of the institution, principal and subordinate, with scarcely an exception, our thanks are due for their steady and untiring devotion to the discharge of their onerous and responsible duties.

“ GEORGE H. KUHN, JOSIAH B. FRENCH, RUSSELL A. GIBBS,
SAMUEL WILLISTON, THOMAS A. GREEN, EDWARD B.
BIGELOW, DANIEL H. FORBES.

“ WESTBORO', December 5, 1851.”

In September last, the trustees gave notice that, for want of room, no more boys could be received, the number then being more than 300. And after careful examination, they concluded that the establishment could be enlarged to accommodate nearly double the present number of inmates, and they accordingly recommended the subject to the careful consideration of the legislature, and the legislature made provision for such enlargement.

The report of the superintendent has the following language of encouragement : “ It is believed that the school is now accomplishing as much, and the prospects of future usefulness are as great, or greater, than at any former period. Evidence of this fact is seen in the daily improvement among the boys ; many of them are making rapid advancement, both *morally* and *intellectually* ; also in the good “ *public opinion* ” (if I may use the term) among them, in carrying out the requirements of the rules and regulations adopted for the government of the school.”

The following statements in regard to the pecuniary affairs of the institution are gathered from the report of the treasurer : —

The amount received from the state treasury by the treasurer, from December 1, 1850, to November 30, 1852, \$22,500; do. from W. R. Lincoln, superintendent, for work of boys, \$4639 37; do. from Lyman fund, \$4100;—total receipts for time as above, \$31,239 37.

The treasurer's balance on hand was \$4793 38; cash paid for tools, improvements and repairs, stock, &c., \$3159 71; do. tools, leather, and materials for shoe shop, \$1373 66; do. salaries of officers, wages, and labor, \$8588 24; do. hospital expense, \$20 27, fuel and light, \$1162 68; = \$1182 95; do. provisions and groceries, \$8659 71; books, stationery, and printing, \$282 14; do. furniture and bedding, \$1049 26; do. clothing, \$2790 82; trustees' expenses, \$223 04; do. transportation and railroad freight, \$225 07; do. other items, postage, interest, miscellaneous, and balance, \$911 39;—total, \$31,239 37.

The following additional statistical facts are gathered from the valuable report of the superintendent:—

Boys in the house, December 1, 1850, 324; do. committed since, 129; returned, 12;—total, 141. Whole number during the year, 465; discharged, 155; remaining, November 30, 51;—total, 310.

Received from Barnstable county, year ending November, 1851, 2; Bristol, 19; Berkshire, 3; Dukes, 1; Essex, 21; Franklin, 1; Hampden, 9; Hampshire, 2; Middlesex, 30; Nantucket, 0; Norfolk, 11; Plymouth, 1; Suffolk, 15; Worcester, 14;—total, 129.

Discharged on expiration of sentence, 8; do. by board of trustees, 40; rejected and remanded, 23; indented or apprenticed to boot and shoe makers, 15; to carpenters, 5; to as many different avocations, 1 each, 14 in all; to silver platers, 3; to blacksmiths, 3; to tailors, 2; to masons, 3;—total indented, 80; escaped, 1; died, 3; total discharged last year, 135.

“The whole number discharged since the school was opened is 273, viz.: 27 on expiration of sentence; 60 by the board of trustees, as reformed; 6 by order of court; 40 rejected and remanded; 4 escaped; 7 died; and 121 indented, as follows: to farmers and gardeners, 57; boot and shoe makers, 25; carpenters, 9; silver platers, 4; masons, blacksmiths, and coopers, 3 each; trunk makers, sail makers, and tailors, 2 each; printer, shoe and shave maker, barber, saw maker, cabinet maker, japanner, tin and sheet iron worker, rigger, currier, stone cutter, wheelwright, pump and block maker, machinist, sleigh maker, and harness maker, 1 each, and 5 to attend school.

“The 60 discharged by order of trustees were mostly returned to

parents, who seemed to be suitable persons to take the charge of their children."

The authority by which they were committed last year, was by Court of Common Pleas, 10; by Boston Municipal Court, 10; do. Police Court, 2; by Police Courts in other parts of the state, 35; by justices of the peace, 28; by trial justices, 44.

The causes of commitment were, for larceny, 48; for stubbornness, 59; for being idle and disorderly, and vagrant, 13; for other causes and crimes, 9;—total, 129.

The term of time for which they were committed—during their minority, 103; for different specific periods, 26;—total, 129. A large discretion is given to the trustees in regard to apprenticing and discharging when they deem it wise and good.

The nativity of the boys: from Ireland, 7; other foreign countries, 8; from Massachusetts, 96; from other states, 18. Of 569 committed from the first, 92 were foreigners; of 477 reported born in the United States, 336 are of American, 129 of Irish parentage, and 9 of other foreign parentage. Committed, of American parentage, in 1849, $50\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; in 1850, $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1851, 71 per cent.; and of the whole, 60 per cent.

The age of those committed last year, was 10 years and under, 24; 11 and 12 years, 31; 12 and 13 years, 39; 14 and 15 years, 48; over 15 years, 3.

Some idea of the causes of crime may be gathered from the following statement: Out of 569, the whole number received, 220 had lost their father; 130 their mother; 193 fathers had no steady employment; 255 fathers and 72 mothers were intemperate; 234 fathers and 72 mothers used profane language; 210 fathers and 109 mothers were Sabbath breakers; 102 fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters have been, or are, in Prison; 472 were idle previous to admission, or had no steady employment; 307 have been over indulged; 316 neglected; 493 truant from school; 378 Sabbath breakers; 508 addicted to lying; 290 used tobacco; 468 profane language; 325 obscene language; 385 attended theatres and similar places of amusement; 348 slept out; 261 drank ardent spirits; 202 had been previously arrested; 117 once; 33 twice; 16 three times; 11 four times; 25 five times and over; 4 history unknown.

"The above table is based upon the voluntary acknowledgments of the boys, together with such information as we have been able to gather from other reliable sources.

"It has been supposed that crime among minors has been more frequent during the last ten years than previously.

"The apparent increase can be more than accounted for, in the increase of our population from foreign shores.

"At least, one third of the many thousand foreigners landing at Boston, New York, and other places, are minors; it need not surprise us that this class of offenders should increase.

"In the year 1850, about forty thousand emigrants arrived at Boston, and during the first eight months of the present year one hundred and ninety-three thousand in New York.

"Such facts should lead us to put forth every reasonable effort to enlarge and improve our existing institutions.

"Too much is frequently expected from institutions for the reformation of youthful offenders.

"I trust that the Reform School will not be condemned for failing to accomplish, in a few months, what is not often effected in well-regulated families — the *restoration of all* to society without blemish."

The chaplain of the institution furnishes a report, from which the following extracts are important:—

"The way is indeed a rough one, though not entirely destitute of objects of interest and sources of pleasure. Relying upon the divine promises, the dreary waste becomes transformed into the fruitful field, and gracious sunlight shines through frowning clouds. He who grants the succession of harvest to seed time in the natural world, has also taught us to expect a similar return in the cultivation of his moral vineyard.

"Daily devotions have been observed as usual, and such personal advice and moral and religious instruction given as the wants and circumstances of the boys seemed to demand. . . . Applications for personal conversation are of almost daily occurrence, and a response to them is never without its reward. . . . When we remember how little salutary parental influence has been exerted over these youth, it is not surprising that they sometimes fail to listen to the word of warning and reproof, and turn away without feeling its force or acting upon the suggestions of their better nature. . . . 'If I had been taught to lead a different life by my parents,' said one in whom a radical change seems to have been effected, 'I do not believe I should ever have been so bad a boy.' This plain, yet simple and touching declaration would express the irresistible convictions of not a few. It will be seen, therefore, that a firm but generous parental watch and care will do much toward giving a proper direction to the mind.

"The chapel services have been regularly conducted, and there has been a general good attention to the preaching of the word as it has been unfolded from Sabbath to Sabbath.

"The method of conducting the exercises of the Sabbath School, indicated in the last report, and which had then been in operation but

a single quarter, has been employed throughout the year. The weekly records of the classes have been regularly kept by the teachers, showing the amount of Scripture committed to memory by each scholar, the merit of the several recitations, and the excellence of deportment. The ordinary exercises have been laid aside once a quarter, and the results of its progress made known to the school. These seasons of retrospection have been improved by the teachers and others in offering such remarks as seemed suited to the occasion, and fitted to inspire the scholars with a love of the sacred Scriptures, and the importance of their diligent study. . . . The number of verses of Scripture committed to memory and recited the past year, is 114,870; average to a pupil, about 400.

“ We are still supplied with teachers from the religious societies in the vicinity, who continue their work of benevolence with a fidelity and devotion equal to its importance. Rarely absent, they win the affections of their pupils by their uniform kindness, and the separation is one of mutual regret, when occasion arises for the dissolution of the relation of teacher and pupil. One of the teachers, who thus found it necessary to dissolve his connection with the school the past year, in consequence of a removal from town, addressed the chaplain a letter expressive of his interest in his class, and his feelings on leaving. ‘I have had the pleasure,’ he said, ‘of meeting my class every Sabbath except one for more than a year. It has been a duty which I could not shrink from, and I regret that I must leave those dear boys who have been under my instruction. Their lessons have generally been good, and they have always been attentive and willing to comply with my wishes.’ The following brief extracts from the quarterly reports of the teachers furnish cause for encouragement and hope:—

“One says, ‘The deportment of my class has ever been quiet and respectful. Some who, from sickness and other causes, have failed to commit their lessons one Sabbath, have made up the deficiency on the next.’

“Another, ‘I can commend my class for good attention, and the increasing pleasure they manifest in the study of Bible history.’

“Another, ‘My class has done remarkably well. They seem ambitious to learn perfect lessons.’

“Another, ‘The lads are very attentive and respectful. Some of them habitually have good lessons, and their conduct is worthy of the highest praise.’

“Another, ‘I think I can see a decided improvement in my class. The lessons are generally more accurately committed than formerly, and they are more quiet and attentive in their general deportment.’

“Another, ‘There has been a marked improvement in all my scholars.’

“Another, ‘I have had no case of bad conduct, but a general correct deportment, a marked attention to the lesson, and a manifest desire for improvement.’

“Another, ‘There has been an increased interest in the class dur-

ing the quarter. Some appear sincerely desirous of knowing the truth, and are studying the Bible with a teachable spirit.'

"Another, 'I think I can see a decided improvement in my class since the commencement of the school.'"

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE REFORM SCHOOL.

The First Report of this institution is a very neatly printed octavo pamphlet of 24 pages, octavo.

It contains the report of the trustees and of the superintendent; also the act of incorporation embodied in the report of the trustees, as drawn up by their committee. They say,—

"As the present is the first formal report which has been made of the condition and progress of the institution since its organization, it is desirable that it should present a distinct view of the origin and history of the school.

"The movement which has resulted in the organization of the Providence Reform School commenced in 1847, with the 'Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers.' . . . The rapid growth of our city, increasing largely the number of that class of delinquents whose youth rendered them unfit subjects either for the House of Correction or the County Jail, induced the association to present to the city council a memorial, as setting forth distinctly and briefly the objects in view.

"To the Honorable City Council.

"PROVIDENCE, May 11, 1847.

" . . . Your memorialists feel a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the city, and they believe that an institution for the confinement, instruction, and reformation of idle and vicious persons is much needed. . . . Many of them are without suitable parents or guardians, and are not controlled and brought up in habits of sobriety and industry; and some are quite young and do not commit acts recognized as crimes, but who are growing up in idleness, ignorance, and vice, and who, perhaps, may be rescued from destruction if confined and instructed, morally, physically, and mentally, and become good and wholesome members of society. The confinement of the young should be attended with as little degradation as possible, reformation, or the giving of a right direction to the mind, being the main object.

" . . . The association are also informed, that quite young persons are sent to the Providence County Jail, which is used by the city, under severe exactions from the General Assembly, as a House of Correction, where they come in contact with old offenders, and it is believed their morals are not improved.'

“ . . . In May the city council passed the following resolutions : —

“ ‘ Resolved, That it is expedient for the city to establish a House of Reformation, with an especial view to the confinement, instruction, and reformation of young persons of idle, vicious, and vagrant habits.

“ ‘ Resolved, That the next city council be requested to appoint a committee to select a proper location for such an institution, and to cause a plan of a suitable building or buildings therefor to be made, with an estimate of the cost thereof, and to report the same to the city council.’

“ The new council, at their meeting in July, approved the above resolutions, and appointed Messrs. Shephard, Mathewson, and Walcott, with Alderman Hoppin, a committee for the aforesaid objects. . . . This committee were occupied for more than a year in collecting documents and obtaining information upon the subjects committed to their charge.”

The act of incorporation was passed at the January session of the General Assembly, 1850.

“ At the October session of the same year, an arrangement was made between the state and the city, whereby the use of the institution was extended to the state.”

At the January session of the legislature, a resolve was passed on a memorial of certain ladies to extend the benefits of the Reform School as well to females as to males.

November 1, 1851, the superintendent, Mr. James M. Talcott, presented his First Annual Report to the trustees, from which we make the following extracts : —

“ Twelve months have now elapsed since the opening of this institution for the reception of inmates, during which time there has been a gradual increase of numbers, making an average of one per week.

“ Committed November 1, 1850, 1 boy ; since committed, 48 boys, 3 girls ; — total, 52. Escaped, 1 boy ; discharged, 5 boys, 1 girl ; — total, 7. Leaving in school October 31, 1851, 43 boys, 2 girls ; — total, 45.

“ Theft is the cause of by far the greater number of commitments.

“ There are four religious exercises on the Sabbath.

“ The day school has been attended with encouraging results.

“ All are now able to read so as to join in reading the Scriptures.

“ The health of the inmates has been remarkable, no case having occurred requiring the aid of a physician, excepting those who were laboring under disease when committed.

“ The principal inducement for the establishment of this institution was the reformation of wayward, misguided youth.

“ The course of discipline pursued is chiefly moral, rather than physical ; and from the commencement we have endeavored to establish, as nearly as possible, a system of what might perhaps be termed properly *family discipline*.

“ The grade system has been adopted.

“ Upon most this system has been attended with good effects.

“ Most of the inmates have made use of tobacco, many of them both chewing and smoking, and more than half have made use of intoxicating drinks to a greater or less extent. Nearly all confess themselves to have been addicted to lying, profanity, and kindred vices; still, their readiness, and in many instances apparent desire to abandon these habits, their contentment, cheerfulness, and it might be said happiness, as well as the interest they manifest in our various pursuits, and their own improvement, give much encouragement to hope that the apparent change manifest in some will be lasting, and that many, if not all, will become respectable and useful citizens, and, what is most desirable, true Christians.”

The trustees say in conclusion, in substance, that the Reform School has thus far realized the wishes and expectation of those by whose influence it was established. About 1 in every 1000 of our population has, within the past year, been subjected to its wholesome discipline. Ignorance has been instructed, and vice reprovcd. Many of the present inmates have already acquired the rudiments of an education. In the workshop they have made good progress. Many boys have begun to acquire a practical knowledge of useful trades. Religious and moral culture arc blended with intellectual, so that many will go forth from the Providence Reform School wiser and better.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL IN CONNECTICUT.

This institution is located in Meriden, near the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, about half a mile east of the depot, on a farm purchased by the trustees. The location is central, the land is good, the size of the farm suitable, the scenery picturesque and beautiful, the water pure and soft, from the mountain in the background, which protects the site on the north and north-east; the stone abundant on the premises, other building materials cheap, the people in the neighborhood enterprising, moral, and religious. On the whole, the prospects of the State Reform School in Connecticut, so far as location is concerned, are very fair.

The trustees having made a successful effort, through their agent, to raise \$10,000 by private subscription, before they could avail themselves of an equal sum appropriated by the state for the object, advertised for plans and specifications for a suitable building, large enough, when completed, to accommodate 300 inmates. A liberal price was offered for the plans, to be presented on or before the 27th of October, 1852, and it is supposed to be the design of the trustees to proceed next year to erect the buildings.

NEW YORK.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of this institution is a very handsome octavo pamphlet of 56 pages. It contains the report of the managers to the legislature, of the physician, of the teachers of the boys' and girls' schools, statistics for 1851, and extracts from the daily records of the superintendent.

"The whole number of children received into the House of Refuge, since its opening in 1825, is 5318. The number of children in the House of Refuge on the 1st of January, 1851, was 411; the number received during the year was 397; — making a total, for 1851, of 808. There remained in the house on the 1st of January, 1852, 407; leaving the number disposed of during the year, 401.

". . . . They have been engaged in making chair seats, and preparing cane for the same; also in the manufacture of razor strops, wallets, spectacle cases, &c., with about the usual proportion in each of these two branches, yielding an average income from this labor of about 11½d. per head per day; while the making and mending of clothes for the whole family is done as usual by the children.

"The managers regret the necessity which has compelled them, as in former years, for want of room, to close the boys' house against new commitments, while the accommodation in the girls' department is ample.

". . . . The managers have been able, by the efficient action of their building committee, to adopt a plan for the new house, approved by the governor and comptroller; and which, they trust, will embody every convenience and advantage of classification, or otherwise, which experience or science has developed, and worthy of the state, if not a model institution, capable of accommodating 1000 inmates.

". . . . They confidently hope, before two years shall have transpired, the new buildings will be ready for occupation on the very eligible site procured of the corporation for that purpose, on Randall's Island, in the vicinity of the city, containing from 25 to 30 acres, where ample space and room will admit of a division of both boys and girls into separate classes, with workshops, dormitories, school and other apartments, heated and ventilated in the most approved manner.

"They have been sensible of the urgent necessity and importance, in view of the increase of population in the state, and especially of juvenile crime, of checking the tendency to vice and wickedness at its fountain head. . . . There are now throughout our land about 16 Houses of Refuge, which afford a home for children more or less

destitute or depraved. . . . A large number of young offenders, by these means, are saved ; who, we have reason to believe, would otherwise end their career in the State Prison or Penitentiary.

"The report of the treasurer, included in the appendix, shows the receipts and disbursements of the past year. Balance due to the treasurer, on the 1st of January, 1851, \$1247 06. Receipts to January 1, 1852, \$27,586 75. Disbursements to January 1; 1852, \$23,736 41. Leaving balance due from treasurer, \$2603 28.

Physician's Report.

"There have been three deaths among the children in the Refuge since my last annual report.

"It is here proper to state, that all three of the above-mentioned subjects came into the Refuge in a diseased state.

"Almost uninterrupted health prevailed among the children during nearly the whole year.

"The health of the inmates is now good. Not one of them is severely ill."

. . . . He says, "I will close this brief report, with simply expressing my devout gratitude to an all-wise Providence for his goodness in so signally shielding the children under your care from disease.

GALEN CARTER, M. D."

Teacher's Report of Boys' School.

"During the past year, 327 boys have been received into the school, — of whom, did not know the alphabet, 50 ; do. could spell easy words, 80 ; do. could read easy lessons, 144 ; do. could read in books generally, 30 ; do. could read well, 23 ; — total, 327.

"It will be seen by the tables that the boys have made an honorable improvement during their short stay in the House. More than half of them have acquired a respectable knowledge in geography, whilst all of them receive instruction from outline maps. 135 have studied the History of the United States — all are taught some written arithmetic ; and as soon as they can write, are encouraged to compose. 170 of the boys now write on paper, and some of them very neatly They are in school from 3½ to 4 hours per day, where we frequently have 250 in the large room after our recitation rooms are filled.

"Our Sunday School Visitors and Tract Missionary have our sincere thanks for their labors and salutary advice to the children.

"P. A. SPENCER, Teacher."

Teacher's Report of Girls' School.

"During the past year, 70 girls have been received. Of these, did not know the alphabet, 24 ; do. could spell easy words, 18 ; do. could read easy lessons, 17 ; do. could read in books generally, 7 ; do. could read well, 4 ; — total, 70. Were unacquainted with arithmetic, 55 ;

commenced with subtraction, 10; do. multiplication, 2; do. division, 3; — total, 70.

“There are now 70 girls in the female department. Of these, spell easy words, 8; do. read easy lessons, 18; do. read in books generally, 30; do. read well, 14; — total, 70. Are in addition, 26; do. in subtraction, 15; do. in multiplication, 10; do. division, 9; do. compound rules, 6; do. reduction, 4; — total, 70. 73 pupils have been discharged; 40 write on paper, and all are taught outline geography. 14,500 Scripture verses, and 1200 hymns, have been committed to memory by the girls during the year. JANE CARY, Teacher.”

“Parentage of 274 white children received during the year 1851. Americans, 53; Irish, 163; English, 21; German, 29; Scotch, 4; French, 4; — total, 274; i. e., Americans, 53; foreigners, 221.”

There were received during the year, 397; of whom 220 were from the city of New York, from the court and the governors of the Almshouse; 80 from other counties; 97 returned, having been given up to friends or indentured.

Average age, 13 years, 8 months.

Indentured, 346; of whom 165 to farmers; 60 to housewifery; 29 to whaling service; 27 to shoemaking; the remainder to other occupations. Discharged, 46; escaped, 5; died, 4.

Extract of a Letter from the Superintendent concerning a Female House of Refuge.

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE, May 1, 1852.

My dear Friend: —

Since I have been connected with the New York Refuge, we have received the most flattering incentives to renewed energy towards this department. The year I commenced as superintendent we had 40 girls left after binding day, which was in April, 1849, we then sent 30 into the country to excellent places, and $\frac{8}{10}$ of them have done well, and are growing up to be good and virtuous women. Seeing that by taking girls from the low places of the city and state, keeping them 1 and 2 years under good discipline, and then transferring them to the country districts, had a happy result, I immediately communicated the same to all the magistrates in person, and set before them the importance of sending more girls than they had to the Refuge. It had a good effect; a larger number was sent, and have continued to be sent, and we have disposed of more every year; and to satisfy your mind that the results have been happy, I will state one or two facts, of which you may judge for yourself. We bind out the girls in April and October in each year. On these occasions we have from 30 to 40 to go, and for the last two years we have had calls for more than four times that number. This arises from the fact, that those we send away do well, and others desire them. We have just completed indenturing all we have to go this spring, and we have orders enough

now to take all we shall have to go next fall. In my judgment, *nothing better* could be done in the way of philanthropy than to establish a reform school for girls in every *large* city in the United States, in which there should be two classes, one for those who have just begun a life of lewdness, and one for those who have only been guilty of petty crimes and vagrancy. And, my dear sir, as you are engaged in the cause of humanity, I hope you will be constant in urging this very important subject upon the minds of philanthropists and those in authority, and by so doing I believe you will add stars to the crown of your rejoicing in a better world.

Yours with much regard and esteem,

JNO. W. KETCHAM.

HOUSE OF REFUGE AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

A document from this institution, in January, 1852, containing a beautiful frontispiece on steel of the building, the by-laws and ordinances of the establishment, and the act of incorporation, is a handsome octavo pamphlet of 28 pages.

We present from this pamphlet the following concise description of the admirable building, a list of the officers of the board, and part of a valuable letter from the president.

"The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents is one of the finest edifices in Western New York, and the institution among the most praiseworthy and best conducted in the Empire State.

"The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains $42\frac{1}{2}$ acres of excellent land, and is finely located about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north from the central portion of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie Canal on the west, and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee River on the east; $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of it are surrounded with a stone wall 20 feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barn; 28 acres are enclosed with a stockade fence 10 feet in height, formed of cedar posts, and are designed for cultivation. The remaining 10 acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out in vegetable and flower gardens, walks and play grounds, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which, though now in their infancy, will in time add greatly to the beauty of the place, as well as to the comfort of the inmates.

"The centre building of the house proper fronts the east, and is 80 feet wide, 55 feet deep, and is in height three stories above the basement. The two wings, extending to the north and south, are each 148 feet long, 32 feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, with the exception of the square towers, which form the finish at the extremities of the wings, and are three stories in height. The whole front of the building, it will thus be seen, is 382 feet in length. Two other wings, extending to the west from the extremes of the two already built, can hereafter be added, if required. In the basement

of the centre building are a kitchen and dining room for the superintendent, a kitchen and dining room for the subordinate officers, and the kitchen for the general purposes of the house. The latter is furnished with a steam boiler and cooking apparatus of the most approved kind, which are supposed to be sufficient to do the work for a family of at least 250 inmates. It is also furnished with a steam engine of three horse power, which is used in part to elevate water from the cistern to a tank of the capacity of 2500 gallons, in the fourth story, from which water is taken by means of leaden pipes to all parts of the house where its use is required ; and in part to furnish a power for boring and mortising chair seats. On the first floor above the basement is the managers' room, with rooms for the superintendent and his family ; on the second are two large rooms for the sick, and sleeping rooms for the officers ; and on the third is the chapel, which is well arranged and commodious, and will seat 400 persons, and more if necessary.

“ In the basement of the north wing is a bathing and washing room, furnished with a plunging bath of the capacity of 5000 gallons, a shower bath, and also with pipes and cocks so distributed that each delinquent can at the same time perform his ordinary ablutions under a running stream of water, without interfering with or being interfered with by any other. There are also, in the basement of the same wing, a washing, drying, and ironing room, tailor's shop, seamstress's room, and store room. The first floor embraces the dining room, school room, recitation room, and a room for the library, and on the second are the dormitories, which are 7 feet square, and are arranged in two tiers on either side of a hall 15 feet in width, running the whole length of the wing. Each dormitory has a narrow window extending from the floor to the ceiling, rendering it light, airy, and pleasant, and a ventilating flue, which can be opened and closed at pleasure. The basement of the south wing will be occupied, when completed, for store rooms and various other purposes. The first floor will be occupied chiefly by the school room, and other rooms connected with the instruction of the delinquents ; the room now occupied as a school room in the north wing being too small for an enlarged number, and being also needed as an addition to the dining room. The second floor is fitted up like that of the north wing, with dormitories similarly constructed and arranged. The whole building, with the addition of a few dormitories in the north wing, will well accommodate 200 delinquents, with the officers and hands necessary to take charge of them.

The whole expense of the premises, the building proper above represented being the principal item, is estimated at about \$75,000. Commissioners for erecting the buildings — Isaac Hills, William Pitkin, and D. C. McCallum.

The institution was opened in August, 1849. The number of delinquents on the 1st of January, 1850, was 37 ; the 1st of January, 1851, 98 ; and the whole number now at the house is 130. The present officers are, Samuel S. Wood, superintendent ; Artemas

W. Fisher, assistant superintendent; John M. Denton, teacher; Hugh Collins, steward; Albert Backus, gate keeper; David Sturges, farmer; F. F. Backus, physician.

Officers of the Board.

FREDERIC F. BACKUS, President;
John Greig, 1st Vice President;
Alexander Mann, 2d Vice President;
Isaac Hills, Secretary and Treasurer.

Acting Committee. — Frederic F. Backus, Elijah F. Smith, Orlando Hastings, William Pitkin, Isaac Hills.

Visiting Committee. — Jacob Gould, Orlando Hastings, Alexander Mann, Edward Roggen, Amon Bronson.

Discharging Committee. — Orlando Hastings, Jacob Gould, Samuel W. D. Moore.

Commissioners for erecting the Buildings. — Isaac Hills, William Pitkin, Daniel C. McCallum.

ROCHESTER, May 10, 1852.

Dear Sir : —

In answer to your inquiries concerning our institution, I would say that our present number is 140, and they are all doing well. During the latter half of the month of January, we had an epidemic fever come very suddenly upon us, of a typhoid character, and before it spent itself, we had 65 cases, many of them very severe, lasting from 14 days to 4 weeks; 30 beds or more were full at a time; two of our officers, deputy superintendent and teacher, were down with it; many of our domestics, and three of Mr. Wood's family; four deaths occurred among the boys.

During the last winter, the law incorporating our institution was altered in one respect. As it was originally, counties sending delinquents to it were obliged to pay 50 cents per week for their support. This was an anomaly in all state institutions of this character in our country. It was beginning to have its effect in deterring counties from sending boys to the house; boards of supervisors in several counties had forbidden their courts from sending them.

It was also found to be very unequal in its operation, as one third of the boys sent from our large cities, as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, &c., were not, in fact, residents of the counties in which these cities were located, but came into those cities from other counties, and committed crimes for which they were sent to our institution. And then again, the half of the state sending to the New York institution paid nothing, that institution receiving annually from the state some \$10,000 or \$12,000.

This feeling in the counties was increasing daily, and it had the effect to diminish the good the institution was designed to do, and was capable of doing. The change in the law goes into effect on the 1st of October next. I have no doubt the institution will fill up at once, and be kept full steadily after this provision shall have gone into effect.

With our institution steadily full, we can, with a little yearly assistance from the state, support the institution.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
F. F. BACKUS.

NEW JERSEY.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN KINGSTON.

All we have to publish, at the present time, concerning this infant institution, is contained in a letter from the Rev. Samuel Starr, late chaplain of the New Jersey State Prison.

As a Jerseyman, I am ashamed to say, that the last legislature appointed commissioners to sell out the grounds purchased and walls erected for a House of Refuge. . . . It really makes us sick at heart. We have some faint hope that it may be purchased and reserved for its intended purpose.

Very truly and faithfully,
SAMUEL STARR.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HOUSES OF REFUGE FOR WHITE AND COLORED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

There is an Institution in Philadelphia differing from all similar institutions in the United States only in this, that the colored part has become so large as to form a separate department; in fact, in many respects a separate institution, except that it is under the same board of managers, and regulated by the same laws; in a different locality and under different officers, subject to the same board of managers.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia is a handsome octavo pamphlet of 42 pages, beautiful paper and type, giving all the information of the year concerning both departments united in one, and containing a frontispiece consisting of a ground view and elevation, on steel, of the new house for colored children and youth; also the annual report of the board of managers to the legislature, dated January 6, 1852; a condensed report of the treasurer; report of the ladies' committee; report of the superintendent of white children; report of the superintendent of colored children; reports of the male and female teachers of the white department for boys and girls; the report of the male and female teachers of the colored department for boys

and girls; extracts of letters from persons to whom former inmates have been indentured; and finally, the description of a plan, together with estimates of cost of erecting and furnishing the proposed new buildings for the white department of the House of Refuge. This is an unusually rich pamphlet. If we do not dwell as long upon it as upon some others, it will not be because the material is not as abundant.

“The board of managers respectfully report, that during the year 1851, the reformatory discipline of the House of Refuge has been extended to the following number of inmates, viz. :—

	Number of inmates, Jan. 1, 1851.	Received during year 1851.	Discharged during year 1851.	Remaining January 1, 1852.
White department for boys, .	189	222	257	154
“ “ “ girls, .	55	54	62	47
Colored “ “ boys, .	84	74	67	91
“ “ “ girls, .	34	27	28	33
Total,	362	377	414	325

The superintendent of the white department gives the following additional statistics :—

Indentured, 207, of whom 37 were girls; returned to friends, 63, of whom 14 were girls; not proper subjects, 46, 4 girls; sent to the Almshouse, 4, all boys; sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; to the Magdalen Asylum, 4 girls; sent to sea, 5 boys; of age, 2 girls; escaped, 5 boys; died, 1 boy and 1 girl; 76 were committed, out of the 276, the whole number committed, on complaint of and by request of their parents and nearest friends, 234, including many of these by magistrates and courts in the city and county of Philadelphia; 16 were returned, having been indentured, and 11 returned voluntarily.

The average age of boys when admitted was 14 years. The average number of the white children during the year was 212. The boys employed at bookbinding were, 9; making cane seats, 62; razor strops, 78; miscellaneous, 5; the boys indentured to farmers, 97; to boot and shoe makers, 18; to other trades and occupations, 55.

The superintendent of the colored department furnishes the following statistics concerning the colored children: Committed by magistrates and courts, in the city and county of Philadelphia, 91; other counties, 4; returned, having been indentured, 2; returned voluntarily, 4; discharged, indentured, 62; unfit subjects, 16; returned to friends, 15; of age, 1; escaped, 1; died, none; remaining in the house, 124, of

whom 33 were girls. Of those committed, 41 were on complaints of parents or nearest friends. Of those committed, 44 were born in Philadelphia, 9 in New Jersey, 11 in other states, and the remainder not ascertained.

The average age of boys when admitted was $12\frac{1}{2}$ years ; of girls, 14 years ; the average number of inmates in the colored house was 82 boys and 35 girls. Of the boys indentured, 30 were to farmers, and 11 to other trades and occupations. The boys were all employed in manufacturing umbrellas, and the girls in making and mending garments.

An unusually large number of inmates from the white department, viz., 170, were indentured during the last year.

"The indenturing committee continue to receive, from persons to whom former inmates have been indentured, gratifying evidence of the beneficial effects of the training of the institution."

The health of the inmates has been very good, two deaths only, both of white children, having occurred, from an average of 329 children.

"The employments of the inmates continue the same as last year, the boys in the white department being engaged in the manufacture of razor strops and cane chair seats, and in bookbinding, and those in the colored department in the manufacture of umbrella furniture ; while the girls in both departments make and mend their own clothing and that for the boys, cook and wash for the whole family, and perform various other household duties.

"The amount earned by the labor of the boys has been, in the white department, \$5543 16, and in the colored department \$2190 75, making a total of \$7733 91.

"The current expenditure of the institution has been as follows, viz. : —

"For the white department, \$15,281 58 ; colored department, \$8955 43 ; both white and colored departments, \$1638 68 ; — total current expenses, \$25,875 69."

The expenses have been larger than usual for extras, such as gas, culvert, horses and wagons, larger outfits of the indentured, salary of a new officer to assist indenturing committee — a good proof of increased usefulness.

"Deducting the amount earned by the labor of the boys, it will be found that the expenditure for the white department is \$50 91 per inmate, and that for the colored department \$62 80 per inmate."

The daily school instruction is, as heretofore, about four hours daily, and an additional hour for those least advanced in their studies.

The board of managers tender their thanks to Sunday school teachers in both departments, and hope more teachers will offer their services in the colored department.

Religious services have been conducted in the chapels of both departments by the voluntary and gratuitous services of ministers of the gospel of various denominations, for which thanks are returned.

The ladies' committees from Philadelphia have "rendered aid" among the female inmates in both the white and colored departments.

Both departments are represented by the board in a satisfactory condition.

The plan of the new building, which has been prepared and accepted for the white department, is designed to accommodate 350 white boys and 150 white girls, in three classes: 1st class, "the older and more vicious;" the 2d class, those "who are believed to be less depraved;" and the 3d class, "those who have been some time under the reformatory discipline of the institution, manifest a spirit of obedience to the rules and regulations, and a desire to benefit by the opportunities afforded them for moral and intellectual improvement."

It is intended that the 3d class shall not associate with the 2d class, nor either of these classes with the 1st class, but that all the classes shall associate freely with their own class during play hours.

The estimated cost of erecting these buildings for the white department, omitting the part for the 3d class of inmates, and still accommodating 432 inmates, is \$200,000. The estimated amount on hand for the accomplishment of this object is \$140,000, and it is proposed to present a memorial to the legislature for the remaining \$60,000.

Some general views expressed in the report of the board, in regard to juvenile delinquency and its causes, particularly in large cities, and in families where parental authority is not found, are worthy of a reprint and general circulation.

"Twenty-three years have now elapsed since the buildings of the white department (which contain 167 dormitories for boys, and 65 for girls) were opened for the reception of inmates. In that period, the population of Pennsylvania has increased from 1,300,000 to 2,400,000.

"The gratifying evidence which we have, in the munificence of private individuals, and the liberal aid afforded by public authorities, towards the erection of Houses of Refuge in various sections of our Union, that the beneficial influence of reform schools is justly appreciated in many parts of our country, has been adverted to frequently

in former reports of this board. They would now point to the increasing demand for such institutions. The increase of juvenile delinquency is, they fear, not to be measured by the ratio of increase of population.

"In all our large cities, there are low-priced theatres, whose injurious influence none can doubt; we have a system of hiring boys by the week, in place of indenturing them until 21 years of age, and this is productive of much evil; and we have a plentiful stock of juvenile 'clubs,' whose names sufficiently evidence that they work no good; but these are all secondary causes. If we would seek the evil at its source, we must go back to the early training of the child; and there, in the laxity of parental control so prevalent throughout our land, it is believed, exists the most potent cause of the rapid increase of juvenile delinquency.

"Could every parent throughout the length and breadth of the land have impressed upon his or her mind the sad truth that Houses of Refuge are mainly peopled from the neglect of parents to exert a proper control over their youthful offspring, the painful duty would not so frequently devolve upon the managers of such institutions of having to report that the accommodations are inadequate to the wants of the community. That this truth may be proclaimed, the board ask the aid of all philanthropists, and especially of the clergy.

"In conclusion, the board would express their earnest hope that an enlightened public will coöperate with them in their endeavors to check the increase of juvenile delinquency, and that the divine blessing may rest upon this, and upon all similar institutions, and abundantly increase their usefulness.

We regret our inability to notice, in detail, for want of documents,

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
THE HOUSE OF REFUGE IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
THE PROPOSED HOUSE OF REFUGE IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA,
AND THE HOUSE OF REFUGE IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

In casting an eye over these pages on Houses of Refuge, and also over the table following, it will be seen that the whole number mentioned is 16; some of them have been in operation about 25 years. This is true of the three Houses in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. After these, and for a long time, scarcely any were established; but when, after the experience of an age, they had been thoroughly tried and approved, Houses of Refuge began to spring up rapidly, until at this time the number is fully quadruple what it was for nearly a score of years.

"The little one has become a thousand."

THE PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF TABLES ON HOUSES OF REFUGE
FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The number of inmates at the commencement of the year in 8 houses was	\$1314
The number at the close of the year,	1377
Showing the number receiving this benefit to have increased	63
The whole number received during the year in 8 houses was	1069
The number apprenticed was	757
Showing the whole number enjoying the benefits of a part or the whole year in them to have been	1826
The whole number discharged, remanded, or returned to friends, was	114
The number of deaths was only	10
The average number was	1347
Showing a bill of mortality of less than $\frac{7}{8}$ of one per cent.	
The whole amount of expense incurred and paid for this unhappy class of juvenile delinquents was	102,923
The whole amount of receipts for their benefit from all sources was	129,988
Showing that the receipts exceeded the expenditures, . .	27,060
The proceeds of the labor of these juvenile delinquents, (at an average age of about 12 years, while under re- straint, and undergoing the reformatory process,) as seen and acknowledged in the treasurer's report of dif- ferent houses, was	22,863
The amount received for them from states or cities was .	67,867
Showing that <i>our communities and cities</i> are not entirely destitute of human sympathy and soul.	
The amount of money paid for FOOD for this company of poor children and youth was	23,004
<i>I was hungry, and ye gave me meat.</i>	
The amount paid for CLOTHING for this company of juvenile delinquents was	8846
<i>I was naked, and ye clothed me.</i>	
The amount paid for fuel and lights, in Houses of Ref- uge, was	4375

I WAS IN PRISON, AND YE CAME UNTO ME.

Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee; or naked, and clothed thee; or when saw we thee in Prison, and came unto thee?

AND THE KING SHALL ANSWER AND SAY UNTO THEM, VERILY I SAY UNTO YOU, INASMUCH AS YOU HAVE DONE IT UNTO ONE OF THE LEAST OF THESE MY BRETHREN, YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF HOUSES OF REFUGE, STATE REFORM, AND FARM SCHOOLS, IN 1852.

Locality.	Number at the commencement of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Average number.	Number received.	No. apprenticed.	Discharged by trustees, or returned to friends.	Discharged, or remanded as improper subjects.	Removed by habeas corpus.	Disc. on expiration of sentence.	Died.	Escaped.	Removed by court.	Payments.	Receipts.	Received for labor of boys.	Received from city, or state, or both.	Paid for provisions.	Paid for salaries.	Paid for clothing and bedding.	Paid for fuel and lights.	Repairs and improvements.
Maine State Reform School,.....	83	93	88		17	6			4	1		25									
New Hampshire State Reform School,....	97	99	98			51			8	3	1		31,239	31,239	4,639	state, 22,500	8,659	6,588	3,840	1,162	3,159
Farm School on Thompson's Island, do.,...	324	310	317		80	3	23						4,260	6,682	136	6,367	1,334	1,903	876	325	1,526
State Reform School, at Westboro', Mass.,		45		52			3														
Rhode Island House of Ref., Providence,																					
Connecticut House of Refuge, Meriden,	411	407	409	387	346		46			4	5		26,230	27,586	8,972	8,000	10,075	5,719	2,718	1,495	455
House of Refuge in New York City,.....	37	98	67	61	2	3					2		15,325	14,707	1,383	12,000	2,936	5,234	1,412	1,393	2,515
New Jersey House of Refuge,.....																					
House of Refuge for white children, Phil.,	244	301	221	276	207	16	26		2	2	5		15,581	49,774	5,543	19,000					
House of Refuge for colored " " " "	118	124	121	101	62	15	16		1		1		1,638	8,955	2,190						
House of Refuge in West Pennsylvania,																					
House of Refuge in Baltimore, Md.,.....																					
House of Refuge in Washington, D. C.,...																					
House of Refuge in Cincinnati, Ohio,....																					
Total,.....	1,314	1,377	1,321	1,069	714	94	114		15	10	15	25	33,973	138,943	22,853	67,867	33,004	18,744	8,816	4,375	7,655

N. B. — Houses of Refuge, or State Reform Schools, in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Western Pennsylvania, are in different stages of progress. From those of Baltimore, Maryland, and Cincinnati, Ohio, we have not been able to procure reports, so as to fill the blanks in the above table. The House of Refuge in Washington City has received a liberal offer towards its com-

PART V.

INADEQUATE PROVISION FOR LUNATICS.

WE are obliged to omit the principal part of the intelligence under this head, which was designed and prepared for the Report. The documents, already mentioned by their titles, are rich and abundant, and full of encouragement and instruction ; but as they are immediately connected with the object of this society only so far as the asylums provide adequate care and suitable means and appliances for that unhappy class of our suffering fellow-men, who, destitute of reason and destitute of property, must fall into Almshouses and Prisons, if they are not provided for in Asylums, we shall not notice particular Asylums in detail, but give a large statistical table of nearly all the Asylums for the Insane in the United States, by which it will be seen, on a single page, what progress has been already made with regard to suitable and adequate provision for the insane in the United States. It will be seen, by this table, that adequate provision is made for but a small part of the insane, if we admit that their number is, at least, equal to one in a thousand of our population. This proposition would require further provision for many thousands.

GENERAL RESULTS FROM THE TABLE IN 1851.

The number of inmates in 25 Asylums, at the commencement of the year, was	4711
The number at the close of the year,	4943
The number received during the year,	3313
The number discharged,	2745
The number recovered,	1388
The number improved,	532
The number unimproved,	408
The number who died was	605
Making the proportion of deaths nearly	1 in 8
While the proportion of deaths in New England Lunatic Asylums was	1 in 38
The number who escaped during the year,	18
Whole number received for a course of years,	37,483
Whole number recovered,	11,905
The amount received last year for these Asylums was	\$291,766
And the amount expended for their benefit,	\$328,887

STATISTICAL TABLE OF TWENTY-SIX INSANE ASYLUMS IN 1852.

Locality of Insane Asylums.	No. at the commencement of the year.	No. at the close of the year.	No. received.	No. disch'ged.	No. recovered.	No. improved.	No. unimprvd.	No. died.	No. escaped.	Whole No.	No. recovered.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Augusta, Me.,.....	144	58	103	4	51	40	52	39		62,194	61,101	17,362	16,322
Concord, N. H.,.....	127	117	88	98	45	25	16	15		1,746	818	12,343	11,301
Brattleboro', Vt.,.....	328	335	137	130	73	11	11	35				34,549	35,423
South Boston, Mass.,.....	204	241	92	55	27	4	1	22	1				
Somerville, Mass.,.....	104	191	164	173	75	20	31	29		62,194	61,101	38,247	52,662
Ware, Mass.,.....	441	466	263	228	111	8	4	39		3,861	1,865	50,877	
Providence, R. I.,.....	113	127	68	54	36			16		390	97		
Hartford, Conn.,.....	157	181	158	134	68	22	22	22		2,318	1,203		
Blackwell's Island, N. Y.,.....	464	517	441	308	208	20	10	11		6,000	1,005		
Bloomington, N. Y.,.....	110	112	95	72	43	20	9	8		3,776	1,300		
Utica, N. Y.,.....	429	435	366	360	112	66	134	48		3,109			
Trenton, N. J.,.....	162	171	102	93	37	39	8	8	1	1,794	550	32,091	32,124 *
Philadelphia, Penn.,.....	213	216	204	201	107	45	23	26		1,161	451	49,002	45,803
Frankford, Penn.,.....	43	52	44	35	14	6	9	6					
Mount Hope, Baltimore, Md.,.....													
Baltimore, Md.,.....	80	98	102	84	29	30	11	14	1	1,203	364	24,708	25,085
Williamsburg, Va.,.....	141	130	36	47	18	10	9	23		972	416		
Staunton, Va.,.....	193	193	45	21				10	1	282	84		
Louisiana, S. C.,.....	275	312	131	94	45	15	2	30	2	1,018	382		
Columbia, S. C.,.....	79	76	55	13	7	1	3	22	2	992	51	8,285	941
Indiana,.....	191	127	55	40	22	18	9	9		536	235	23,702	29,102
Nashville, Tenn.,.....	80	137	128	71	52	4	2	13		990	110	6,000	10,996
Lexington, Ky.,.....	78	79	75	46	25	14		26	7	337	74		
Columbus, Ohio, c.....	247	271	98	74	30	46	51	25	3	1,503	523	31,721	32,007
Total,.....	318	301	283	300	163	46		40		1,851	897	328,887	291,766
York, England,.....	4,711	4,943	3,313	2,745	1,388	532	408	605	18	37,483	11,905	£4,979	£3,451

a. In the McLean Asylum there were expended for stores, \$16,436; for stationery, \$90; for fuel, \$1,770; for wages, \$6,836; for medicine, \$251; for contingencies, \$1,288; for furniture, \$1,396; for repairs, \$2,659; for improvements, \$126; for alterations, \$1,254; for library, \$77; for Cochituate water, \$14,728; abatement, \$1,521; for salaries, \$4,650. Deduct farm, garden, &c., \$2,088; deduct abatement, \$1,321.

Total expenditure, after deducting farm, garden, and abatement, \$38,247. The cents

connected with the various items are omitted, which will account for any small discrepancy which may appear in the addition and subtraction.

b. There is a valuable table in the McLean Asylum Report, giving the statistics of fifteen successive years.

c. There is a valuable table on the 76th page of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum Report, giving the whole statistical history of the institution.

We give a single illustration, from the Western District of New York, of what remains to be done in a highly-favored district of one of the most highly-favored states in the Union.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 3, 1851.

Dear Friend: I send you one of my memorials. You will see simply the facts of the case stated briefly. I have placed it in the hands of active men, in all the counties mentioned.

Affectionately yours, F. F. BACKUS.

The memorialists from the counties named in the table make the following appeal to the legislature:—

By an accurate examination, at the Census Office at Washington, of the statistics of the insane of this state in 1850, we find the following:—

Total number of insane in the state, 2506. Of these, 1106 are in Lunatic Asylums—1400 are supported privately or in Poor-houses. The State Asylum at Utica is considered by its superintendent as *full*, its number of inmates averaging from 450 to 470; the other Asylums in the state are in an equally crowded state. The situation and number of the insane in the counties we represent are as follows, viz.:—

Counties.	Population.	No. of insane privately supported.	No. of insane in Poorhouses.	No. of insane at Utica Asylum.	No. of insane for 8 years at Utica Asylum.
Alleghany, . . .	37,808	6	5	1	14
Cattaraugus, . .	38,950	13	15	3	16
Chautauque, . .	50,493	17	7	9	56
Erie,	100,993	18	39	8	55
Genesee,	28,488	5	14	3	26
Livingston, . .	40,875	10		5	47
Monroe,	87,650	22	19	14	111
Niagara,	42,266	8	13	7	34
Orleans,	28,501	4		2	19
Ontario,	43,929	21		16	51
Seneca,	25,441	15	2	6	27
Steuben,	63,771	20	11	6	45
Wayne,	44,953	11		9	40
Wyoming,	31,981	9	7	6	29
Yates,	20,590	7	5	5	23
	686,689	186	137	100	593

We have thus briefly shown the great and imperious want of another Asylum for the Insane. Although our state holds the first rank among her sister states for her princely provision for the unfortunate of her citizens, yet it may not be generally known, that in her provision for this class, she is far behind every other northern state. We, therefore, would respectfully solicit the immediate attention of your honorable body to this subject, and would most earnestly urge, that an act be passed at the present session, authorizing the construction of another Lunatic Asylum in the western part of this state, to accommodate 225 inmates, and that commissioners be appointed to locate the same. And your memorialists will ever pray. (Dated Nov. 1851.)

PART VI.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON NEW JAIL.

Letter from Dr. Townsend, Physician to the United States Prisoners in the Boston Jails for thirty-five Years.

BOSTON, May 18, 1852.

Dear Sir: In a conversation held with you, a short time since, upon the subject of the New Jail, you requested me to repeat to you, in writing, the impression which the structure in its practical arrangements had made upon my mind.

I would premise, that, since the year 1817, I have had frequent opportunities of visiting the inmates of the different Prisons in a professional capacity, commencing with the one located in Court Street. The transition from that to the Jail in Leverett Street was as great as from the latter to the beautiful structure now occupied. In the present Jail each prisoner, it is well known, is confined in a separate cell, — except when permitted to go into the privilege rooms, — which are well and agreeably lighted, with room for exercise, and furnished with good and clean bedding, the lofty areas giving sufficient and healthy ventilation. The temperature, since the first few weeks of its occupancy, I have always found agreeable, and high enough for the comfort of the prisoners. While every facility is provided for the access of the keepers to the prisoners, perfect security against escape has been furnished, the keepers having a supervision of the whole edifice, not only from the centre area, but from their private rooms. A great improvement in the fastenings I also notice, as it is unattended with the reverberating and disagreeable noise of large sliding bolts, it being only necessary to close the door, as the padlock which is attached to it is self-fastening.

Another improvement — and one which has been long wanted — is the humane treatment of the witnesses and debtors, they being provided with large privilege rooms, in which they are allowed to remain during the day, for exercise and health, with as much liberty as is consistent with their security.

The kitchen seems to be well situated under the guard room in the centre building. No odor is observed from the cooking; in fact, the atmosphere in every part is untainted. The complete classification of the inmates, viz., debtors, witnesses, prisoners detained for trial, the condemned, juvenile delinquents, and females, all are confined in distinct portions of the building, which is an important

arrangement, and the total separation of the prisoners from one another must have a happy influence on crime, preventing, as it does, the communication of the experience of those hardened in guilt to those just entering on the threshold. But the most happy effect of the arrangement in the management of such an institution is the perfect silence which reigns throughout. Standing in the centre area, where all the cells can be overlooked, no one would be sensible that a human being was confined there. I know of no institution in our city more worthy to be exhibited to strangers than this; for, while all its features can be readily seen, the unfortunate inmates need not be exposed to the gaze of idle curiosity. It must be a great satisfaction to you to see that the result of your plan has been so successful. In my opinion, if the contemplated arrangement of worship, in the chapel, and employment for the prisoners, should be carried into effect, it would have a salutary influence, both mentally and bodily.

With regard, your obedient servant, G. S. TOWNSEND.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Jarvis, M. D., of Dorchester, Mass.

When I took Judge William T. Bullock, of Louisville, Kentucky, with James Spear, Esq., and Bland Ballard, Esq., to the New Jail, in Boston, in July, 1852, the judge, as soon as he entered the central area, looked all about on every side; he said nothing for several moments, but scrutinized every thing as far as he could; seemed absorbed in wonder and satisfaction. At last, he said, —

“This is beautiful. This is justice and humanity combined. The crime is punished, but the man himself is respected.”

After examining every part of the Jail, going into all the kinds of cells, and learning from the deputy keeper the arrangements, he spoke in the same terms, and said he wished the government of his own city could have seen this before they built that in Louisville a few years ago.

E. J.

I should glory in taking charge of such an institution as the Boston New Jail. — Imputed to Captain CHARLES ROBBINS.

Tell my friend I give up beat in regard to the Boston New Jail. — Imputed to AMOS PILSBURY, of Albany, N. Y.

Answer to Objection against Boston New Jail that “it is not well lighted.”

This objection has been raised and insisted upon before a highly-respectable board of managers in one of the largest cities of the United States, when considering the plan of a new building.

Boston, March 30, 1852.

Being familiar with both the above structures, (referring to the Boston New Jail, and the Almshouse on Deer Island,) I can state, confidently, that they are both *abundantly* lighted in every part.

Signed,

HENRY G. CLARK, *City Physician*.

Boston, March 30, 1852.

I am a member of the city council of the city of Boston, and have never heard any complaint from any quarter whatever in regard to a deficiency of light either in the New Jail or Almshouse at Deer Island.

Signed,

EZRA LINCOLN.

Boston, March 30, 1852.

I was one of the contractors for building the Boston New Jail, and am also a member of the city government, and have often visited Deer Island Hospital, and I have never heard a word of complaint with regard to the light of either building.

Signed,

ASA SWALLOW.

I was a member of the city government of Boston during the erection of the two buildings above named, and I concur fully in the opinions of Messrs. Lincoln and Swallow.

Signed,

SAMUEL S. PERKINS.

Boston, March 30, 1852.

I was one of the contractors for building the New Jail for Suffolk county, and have often been in the building since it was finished and occupied, and have never heard a word of complaint with regard to light, by the keepers or any one else.

Signed,

JOEL WHEELER.

Boston, March 30, 1852.

I was employed as draughtsman upon the the Jail for the city of Boston, and also upon the Almshouse at Deer Island, and have been conversant with the superintendents of each of the buildings, as well as the mechanics who built them, and, in lieu of hearing complaints of an insufficiency of light, I have always heard them complimented for equality in the distribution of light throughout each of them.

Signed,

JOSEPH R. RICHARDS.

I am a master carpenter in the city of Boston, and I certify, that I never heard any complaint about light in the New Jail, or New Almshouse.

Signed,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

NEW JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR HAMPSHIRE COUNTY,
MASS.

The county commissioners, Messrs. Joseph Cummings, Joel Hayden, and Haynes H. Chilson, have had the wisdom to abandon the wretched old Jail on Water Street, in Northampton, and erect a new Prison on Union and Cherry Streets, on elevated ground, on one of those beautiful localities overlooking the town, about the same distance from the Court House, in a northerly direction, as the old Jail was in an easterly direction; the new location having the advantage over the old in regard to retirement from the bustle, noise, and confusion of the railway and depot, which must be injurious to the prisoners, to the inhabitants of the town, and to the travelling commu-

nity. It has the advantage, also, of being more elevated and airy ; and, probably, of greater economy, so far as expense of site is concerned, the old site and house upon it being valued at a considerably larger price than the new site cost.

The old Prison building was a nuisance, being so strongly impregnated with the odor of a badly-constructed Prison, which had been concentrated and accumulated, probably, for half a century, and could never have been destroyed without taking down the building. The walls were saturated with filth and odor.

Besides, the interior arrangement of the rooms was such as necessarily to mingle in one corrupt and corrupting mass of vice and crime, without classification, old and young, debtors and witnesses, male and female. Not that they must necessarily be in one room ; but they must be without supervision, without control, without employment, without instruction, without silence, or any other circumstance favorable to reform. The commissioners could not have done a wiser thing than to abandon this wretched old nuisance, and erect a new Prison designed to meet and remove all these objections, and secure convenience, air, light, classification, supervision, power of control, employment, instruction, silence, and all other favorable circumstances of construction.

The building is erected from the designs of Louis Dwight and Gridley J. F. Bryant, under the superintendence of the latter gentleman. The contractors were Porter Nutting, Daniel R. Clarke, and William H. Carter, the latter gentleman having been the superintendent on the part of the contractors. The following statement will convey a general idea of the arrangement, dimensions, &c., of the structure :—

The new building is of brick, with a basement story of brick and stone. It consists of a "central building" and "two wings," extending in parallel lines from the north and south sides of said "central building." The central building is a parallelogram measuring 60 feet in depth (from front to rear) and 45 feet in width, (for frontage,) and four finished stories in height, besides a cellar beneath the whole surface of the building, and an attic over the whole extent thereof. It contains the kitchen, the keeper's family apartment and office, the guard and work rooms, and chapel, arranged in different stories. Its cellar is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Its first or basement story is 10 feet high ; its second or principal story is 11 feet high ; its third or chamber story, 9 feet high ; its fourth or chapel story, 15 feet high. The whole building presents a front, viz., centre, with wings, of 179 feet in length, and four stories in height. The wings contain the several blocks of cells for the different classes of prisoners, separated at night in cells ; working together by day, under supervision, in silence. It will prove itself to be among the first class of County Prisons and Houses of Correction in New England, and the commissioners merit the thanks of the community for what they have done. Howard resigned his place on a commission because he was not sustained in carrying out his own plan of a Prison in London, after two years of hard service on the commission.

NEW JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT DEDHAM, NORFOLK COUNTY,
MASSACHUSETTS.

Extract of a Letter from the Chaplain.

DEDHAM, May 13, 1852.

Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries respecting progress in our Prison, of a moral and religious character, I have the pleasure to say, a room is fitted for a chapel and Sabbath school in the Prison, and we commenced our services there about the middle of April. We have a class for reading, writing, and arithmetic for the younger portion of the prisoners, or all who wish to learn, which I trust will do well. We have also a Bible class for the study of the Scriptures, which appears well in its commencement, and have great hopes of its doing much good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN DOGGETT.

*Letter from Hon. John W. Lincoln, late Chairman of the Board
of Overseers of the House of Correction.*

WORCESTER, May 7, 1852.

Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT.

Dear Sir: Your very esteemed favor of the 4th instant was received yesterday, in which you request me to give you some account of the addition which was made to the Jail and House of Correction of the county of Worcester the last autumn. A wing has been added, running north from the former building, of $77\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 36 feet, and was limited in length by the wall of the Prison yard, and in width by the construction of the former building. 64 feet of this length is the part used for confinement; the remainder is for the enlargement of the chapel, the kitchen, and the wash room. In the basement of the Prison part are 2 large-size furnaces for warming the establishment with hot air; a bathing establishment for the use of the female prisoners, for whose confinement this wing is exclusively appropriated; 2 cells for solitary confinement as punishment, and ample room for coal for the use of the furnaces. The first story above is 8 feet high, cells, 14 in number, $6\frac{5}{8}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a walk in front, and space thence to the outer walls in manner of the States Prison; by each walk is a sink, having pipes and cocks attached, from which hot or cold water can be drawn at pleasure — a great advantage where regard is had to cleanliness. Each cell has an iron door, made with flat iron, and open so as to admit light and air, the door 20 inches wide; in addition to this is an opening, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, similar to a window, but not glazed, having round perpendicular bars passing through 2 flat iron bars into the cast-iron frame at the top, bottom, and sides of the windows. The window and door frames are of cast iron, having flanges cast on each side, 12 inches apart, so as to admit the foot wall between the flanges, and thus prevent the prisoner loosening the brick where they would otherwise be most exposed to injury. The bricks of the cell walls were burned

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hard, and were laid in *hydraulic cement*, and the mortar has already become almost as hard as the bricks, and will become too hard to be picked out, unless there shall be great negligence on the part of the keeper. In the centre walls between the cells are flues for hot air, and also ventilating flues. A hot-air flue enters each cell near the floor, and a ventilating flue commences in each cell near the top; each flue has a register, which is turned by a key in the keeping of the turnkey, but which cannot be changed by the prisoner. The cells are of 3 stories, of 8, 10, and 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet; the inequalities of these stories were rendered necessary for the purpose of conforming to the floors of the parts of the former building with which this addition has connection. The 42 new cells will be more than sufficient for the confinement of females in this county for many years to come; the number heretofore not having exceeded 20. Over these cells is a hospital room, 21 by 15 feet, having in it a sink, pipes for hot and cold water, and a water closet. Adjoining the hospital room is the work room, 33 by 34 feet, having in it also a sink, pipes for hot and cold water, and a water closet; between the work room and the hospital is an eyelet hole, that the matron having control of the work room may have supervision of the hospital room. Opposite the hospital room on the other side of the hall is a room for the matron, 19 feet by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In the work room and in the matron's room are bell pulls having connection with a bell in the kitchen, and in the kitchen is a bell pull having connection with bells in the matron's room and the work room. Between the kitchen and the matron's room and the work room is a speaking tube, that verbal communications may be passed to and from these rooms at pleasure. The story of which is the hospital, work room, and matron's room, is 10 feet in height, warmed with hot air, having ventilating flues, and lighted with gas. There is also on this floor a room to be used as a store room, for the safe keeping of the clothing, bedding, &c., of the establishment. The work room is lighted by 10 windows, than which is not a more pleasant room in this city. The Prison part below the hospital has 3 rows of 6 windows on each side of the building, for the admission of light and air. All the ventilating flues pass into chimneys though the roof surmounted by Emerson's ventilators. Each cell has in front of it a gaslight burner, to give light in the evening when required. In a corner of each cell is an iron table and shelf, secured into the wall in such a manner as is not liable to become loose. This I think of much convenience. The bed frames are of iron; instead of sacking are iron plates, 1 inch wide, 4 inches apart each way, and riveted together where they cross; the frames are supported by hooks secured in the wall connected with a casting, made hollow to receive a brick, which holds it tight, without the danger of becoming loose. Much improvement has been made in the former part of the building, particularly the chapel, which has been much enlarged, has been made about 18 feet high, has been newly finished and seated, and made a handsome room, very creditable to the county. The kitchen has also been much enlarged, one of Pond's largest ranges put in, a copper of 100

gallons for hot water, and pipes for hot and cold water. Hot water from this copper is carried by pipes to the bathing establishment for the male part of the Prison. Beneath the kitchen is a spacious washing room, having kettles set for heating water, on one side fixed boxes for washing, above which, on the side of the room, are pipes both for hot and cold water, in each of which, above each wash box, is a cock, from which hot or cold water may be taken at pleasure. The waste water is discharged through pipes into a drain which carries it away from the building. These alterations have added much to the convenience of the jailer, and saved much in the labor of taking care of the establishment. As regards the new part of the Prison, I can truly repeat what I said to you when I had the pleasure of meeting you in Boston, that it is better warmed, better ventilated, better lighted, and withal combining more strength, than any other Prison of which I had knowledge. I should have previously stated that from the kitchen are two eyelet holes, giving complete supervision of the space in front of the cells on each side of the building.

I have thus, sir, given you an imperfect description of the addition made to the Prison building of this county, which I fear you will not understand without a personal inspection, and which I had hoped would have been had before this. This addition was erected, and the alterations made, under the supervision of Captain Edward Lamb and myself, who were appointed by the county commissioners a committee for that purpose, they having approved the plan submitted to them.

I have stated all the peculiarities of this additional Prison, so far as they have occurred to my recollection, except the long slide fastening of the cell doors, of which I can give no better representation which you would understand. It operates on the same principle as the slides at Charlestown, but is differently constructed, so as to be easier in its use, and more secure when fastened.

You further request me to state to you the results of my experience, continued through many years, in regard to Sabbath instruction and social public religious worship. I can add but little to what I have heretofore stated to you. In July last, I was notified that I had been removed from the office of sheriff; and not being willing to remain in a situation in which I might be represented as a spy upon the conduct of my successor, or in which my actions might be subject to misunderstanding and misrepresentation, I resigned my office as one of the overseers of the House of Correction, and since then have known but little of what has taken place within the walls of the Prison. I would add, that, in my opinion, the advantages of religious instruction to the prisoner have not been, and cannot be, over-estimated, if regarded merely as the means of keeping good order in the institution, of which it has strong influences; the benefits are greater than the expense; but, taking into account the prospect of the reformation of the subject of confinement, of which the instances are not few, the advantages cannot be calculated.

I am, sir, with much respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN W. LINCOLN.

Extract of a Letter from Samuel Pryn, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Albany County Penitentiary, New York.

Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT.

ALBANY, July 3, 1852.

Dear Sir: Some months ago I desired Mr. Pilsbury to ask permission to publish your letter to me, on the occasion of his first appointment to the superintendency of the Albany Penitentiary.

I wanted to insert it in some sketches I am making of the history of that institution, to be connected with our reports, which, on the termination of this year, will make quite a respectable-sized volume of matter on the subject.

He sent me your reply *to read*; but as I have been absent from home nearly ever since, I have consequently been unable to attend to the business till this time. I now enclose a copy of your letter, and beg your permission to include it in the publication; *or such portions of it* as you may think best. I really wish you would not alter a word in it, except, perhaps, the expression, "It will make a difference of a million of dollars," &c., &c., which might not be understood in the same sense and light *we* view it in.

The letter is concise, energetic, and to the point. It conveys the answer to the inquiry I then made, in direct and positive terms, and the remarkable feature in the case is, that its predictions have been literally fulfilled. It has been verified to the letter.

Now, so far as Albany, or, indeed, the whole State of New York, is concerned, the publication of your letter, *just as it is*, (with the exception before spoken of,) can do no harm, but much good; yet I am aware that, in the extensive field of your operations, it might affect other interests, and possibly do injury to the cause in which we are engaged, in some way or other that I know not of; therefore I send a copy of your letter for your consideration and revision, and ask your consent to its publication in such form as you think best. Depend upon it, however, that no one in Albany, or in this state, will *now* gainsay or cavil at any thing you have written in that letter.

Very respectfully and truly yours, SAMUEL PRYN.

Letter from Richard E. Morse, one of the Editors of the New York Observer.

NEW YORK OBSERVER OFFICE, April 27, 1852.

Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT.

My dear Sir: Professor De Felice, of Montauban, the Observer's French correspondent, with whom I spent the winter, at his house, wishes to procure information of the *Prison Discipline* cause in America, and I promised to send him documents, &c. Will you please furnish me with such as you think fit, or indicate where I can procure them? Mr. De Felice would, I am sure, be pleased with a letter from you, and it would, I believe, aid the cause. If you think proper to write, I shall be happy to forward any communications to him.

I propose sending a parcel to him by the middle of May. Meanwhile, I hope I may have the pleasure to hear from you.

Yours, respectfully,

RICHARD C. MORSE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Samuel Starr, late Chaplain of the State Prison in New Jersey.

TRENTON, May 24, 1852.

I send you the documents you asked for. I supposed that the keeper had sent you our Prison report. The Second Annual Report of our Prison Association was not published till near the close of the year. I have in hand the material for a Third Report, which I hope to publish soon.

From the papers I send you, you will gather all you desire, I presume, in reference to Prison affairs in our state. I may refer you further to an article in the October number of the Pennsylvania Journal, which I prepared at the editor's solicitation.

Very truly and faithfully,

SAMUEL STARR.

N. B. The pamphlet and report referred to by Mr. Starr, viz., the Second Annual Report of the Prison Association in New Jersey, is a pamphlet of great value, and has been shut out from a more extended notice in this Report, for the present year, by the uncommon press of other matter; but it will not lose its value by being kept another year; for its facts and statements have a fixed and permanent value, and will probably be made very useful next year.

STATE OF OHIO, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, May 8, 1852.

LOUIS DWIGHT, ESQ.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 3d inst. is at hand. There is nothing in the possession of this office on the subject of Houses of Refuge, except the law to incorporate the Cincinnati "House of Correction," passed March 12, 1845, and a law amendatory thereof, passed February 8, 1847. Reports of that institution were made to the legislature this winter, but there are none of them in this office, and I know not where to look for a copy.

The afore-mentioned laws are to be found in volumes 43 and 45 of Ohio Laws, and may probably be seen at your State Library.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM TREVITT, *Secretary of State.*
Per L. L. RICE, *Clerk.*

Letter from the Secretary of State in Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 31, 1852.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., I have the honor to advise you that the State Lunatic Asylum of Illinois only went into operation last fall, and that no reports of its condition, &c., have yet been made.

Very respectfully yours,

MR. LOUIS DWIGHT.

DAVID L. GREGG, *Sec. of State.*

Letter from his Excellency Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, enclosing a Memorial on a Penitentiary for the Territory.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 12, 1852.

Dear Sir: Your request to forward to you, by mail, any message or document published in this territory by government concerning a

Penitentiary or Lunatic Hospital is just received. No funds having as yet been appropriated by the general government for that object, nothing has been done except to memorialize Congress for an appropriation for a Penitentiary, a copy of which is herewith forwarded. No Lunatic Asylum or Hospital is at present required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friend,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LOUIS DWIGHT, Boston, Mass.

Memorial to Congress for an Appropriation for the Erection of a Territorial Prison.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, would respectfully suggest to your honorable body the necessity of a suitable building for a Territorial Prison in this Territory.

In doing this, we would remind your honorable body, though our locality is quite remote from the exercise of judicial authority in other states or territories, still we are not beyond the pale of frequent and multiplied crimes and offences, which demand the retribution of imprisonment. The expense of building a safe Prison, sufficiently large to meet the liabilities of convicted criminals in this territory, is greater than a distant observer might readily apprehend.

This more than ordinary expense arises both from the extraordinary cost of labor and materials, and also from the multiplication of criminals thrown into the territory by a transient and wayfaring population, as well as our own. The early erection of a substantial Prison, it is believed, would not only tend to prevent crime, but also to reform the offenders, and put them in the way of self-support. The infancy of the territory renders the erection of such a Prison, at present, without the aid of Congress, too great a work for the finances of your memorialists.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray your honorable body to appropriate the sum of sixty thousand dollars for the speedy erection of a Territorial Prison for Utah Territory, and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

APPROVED, January 30, 1852.

Letter from his Excellency Alex. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, May 18, 1852.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 3d inst., requesting a copy of any message or document that may have been published by the Legislative Assembly of the territory on the subject of a Penitentiary or Lunatic Asylum, I can only say, that there has been no such publication made.

By this mail I send you a copy of my last annual message to the territorial legislature.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

L. DWIGHT, Boston, Mass.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, May 20, 1852.

Sir: I shall, on the first leisure day, endeavor to collect such reports on the subject of the Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, or Hospital, as have been published by act of the legislature of this state, and forward them to your address. I hope they may prove of some utility to you, but fear they will fall short of your expectations.

I remain, very sincerely, your obedient servant and friend,

JOSEPH BALKE.

LOUIS DWIGHT, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Letter from Austin, Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AUSTIN, June 4, 1852.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 3d ult. to James Webb, late secretary of state, was received by the last mail.

With the exception of the act of our state legislature, passed in 1846, providing for the erection of a State Penitentiary, and one or two subsequent acts amending the same, we have nothing here printed or published relating to that subject. There is no Lunatic Hospital in our state. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. H. DUVAL, *Secretary of State.*

LOUIS DWIGHT, Esq., Boston, Mass.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, May 15, 1852.

LOUIS DWIGHT, Esq.

Dear Sir: I would gladly comply with the request contained in your letter of the 3d inst., if I *could*; but we have neither Penitentiary nor Lunatic Asylum; nor has any thing on the subject of either ever been published in this state.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DONNING, *Secretary of State.*

A series of valuable letters, accompanied with important statistics on Lunatic Asylums, which have been largely incorporated into the table on Lunatic Asylums, without which it would have been far less complete, from Dr. EDWARD JARVIS, of Dorchester, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Letter from Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, on Documents, &c.

May 22, 1852.

My dear sir: I return you the documents which I looked over last evening with great interest, especially the report of our State Reform School, which is of the highest value to me. I cannot but congratulate myself, as well as you, on the rich and encouraging character of this year's report. It will be one of your very best.

Yours ever truly, SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

REV. L. DWIGHT.

Letter from Hon. Freeman C. Gray, on Documents, &c.

Monday Morning, May 24, 1852.

Dear Sir: I have looked over the documents you sent me, and congratulate you on your having obtained such very valuable and

interesting materials for your next annual Report. But I observe that some of the tables in the report of the committee of the Assembly of New York, dated January 7, 1852, are founded on erroneous principles, and, therefore, by no means warrant the conclusions of the committee. They seem to be constructed to fit a preconceived theory, which, whether correct or not, cannot fairly be deduced from them.

The example of Vermont in appointing a Commissioner of the insane, to visit individuals thus afflicted in all parts of the state, and ascertain in what manner they are treated, is well worthy of imitation. Wishing you all success in your benevolent efforts, I remain

Very truly yours, F. C. GRAY.

REV. LEWIS DWIGHT.

Letter from Rev. William Jenks, D. D., on Documents, &c.

My dear Sir: I have carefully looked over the mass of documents which furnish the principal materials of your proposed Report for the present year; and I have been highly gratified at the result. For, although "the enemy" may be said to "come in like a flood," a "standard" is lifted up, and it seems to be thoroughly borne forward.

To speak without a figure, Prison discipline, including that of Penitentiaries, begins to be better and more extensively appreciated, and its importance and necessity felt. The community is justly alarmed at the portentous increase of crime; but that community is learning that the increase of crime must be met with increased wisdom and vigilance. A well-regulated government, humane but effective legislation, and the influence of genuine Christian benevolence superintending every movement, must soon, with God's blessing, work wonders.

The introduction of libraries, and opportunity to use them, work enough, with instruction how to work most advantageously, and materials to work with, wholesome food and proper lodging — these must, and actually do, renovate the habits of the men and women of whom the law has necessarily taken cognizance, and separated them from the community. They will be returned to it in a better state, unquestionably.

And it is delightful to see the operation of efforts made for the young offenders. Of these, the greater number are delinquent through ignorance, poverty, and parental misconduct. Let, then, the state become their guardian and parent. Let it educate and train them up to make good citizens. It is not only better for them than to inflict punishment corporally, but it is true political wisdom; and happily the people begin to see and feel it.

On the whole, I agree with Mr. Eliot in believing that the documents in question furnish a series of facts of a character more hopeful than those of almost any preceding year.

Your affectionate friend and well wisher,

WILLIAM JENKS.

CRESCENT PLACE, Saturday, May 22, 1852.

REV. MR. DWIGHT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in *Account Current with* CHARLES H. MILLS, Treasurer. Cr.

1852. May 21.	To amount paid at sundry times to the secretary on account of his salary, being for three quarters, to Dec. 1, 1851,.....	\$1,275 00
" "	" amount paid sundry bills since May 29, 1851, viz.:	
	T. R. Marvin, printing and binding 24th Annual Report,.....	374 39
	" printing and binding 3000 25th Annual Report,.....	221 19
	" printing and binding second edition 25th Annual Report,.....	235 90
" "	" amount paid secretary for rent of office,.....	175 00
" "	" " for incidental expenses, postage, fuel, &c.,.....	107 71
		<u>\$2,439 19</u>
1852. May 21.	To balance from old account, amount due the treasurer,.....	\$395 69

PERMANENT FUND.

30 shares New England Bank Stock, cost.....	\$3,130 00
30 " Merchants " ".....	3,131 50
Isaac Goddard's bond, secured by mortgage,.....	3,800 00
	<u>\$7,061 50</u>

1851. May 22.	By balance from old account, cash in treasurer's hands,.....	\$88 00
Oct. 3.	" cash, amount received for one year's interest on Isaac Goddard's bond, (\$800,) to 9th inst.,.....	48 00
" 6.	" cash, amount received for dividend on 30 shares Merchants Bank stock, 4 per cent.,.....	120 00
" "	" cash, amount received for dividend on 30 shares New England Bank stock, 4 per cent.,.....	120 00
1852. April 12.	" cash, amount received for dividend on 30 shares Merchants Bank stock, 4 per cent.,.....	120 00
" "	" cash, amount received for dividend on 30 shares New England Bank stock, 4 per cent.,.....	120 00
May 21.	" cash, amount received of secretary, at sundry times, for subscriptions collected by him, since 2d May last,.....	1,427 50
" "	" balance to new account, amount due the treasurer,.....	395 69
		<u>\$2,439 19</u>

Errors excepted. BOSTON, MAY 21, 1852.

CHARLES H. MILLS, Treasurer.

Boston, May 22, 1852. The above account has been examined, and found correctly cast and properly vouched.

JABEZ C. HOWE,
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, } Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

For the year ending May 30, 1852.

<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>		Eustis, Wm. T.	2	Lawrence, Samuel	20
Pilsbury, Louis D.	30	Everett, E.	5	Lincoln, W. S.	2
		Everett, E. G.	5	Lincoln, Heman	2
<i>Boston.</i>		Fales, S. M.	5	Little & Brown	5
		Farrar, D.	5	Lodge, J. E.	3
Adams & Co.	\$25	Fearing, A.	10	Loring, A. M.	10
A. E. B.	5	Fisk & Rice	2	Loring, E., Mrs.	10
Albre, Jno.	10	French, Jonathan	5	Lovett, Joseph	2
Ammidown, H.	2	Friend	2	Marvin, T. R.	10
Andrews, W. T.	2	Friend	1	Mason, Lowell	5
Appleton, N.	25	Friend	1	Mayer, P. J.	2
Appleton, Samuel	50	Gilbert, Samuel	2	McAllister, James	2
Balch, E. L.	2	Gilbert, T.	2	Mills, J. K.	10
Balch, E. L.	2	Girdler, R.	3	Mellen, Moses	2
Ballard, Joseph	5	Gray, J. C.	25	Merriman, C.	2
Bancroft, J.	2	Gray, Wm.	2	Newman, Henry	2
Barker, L. M.	2	Guild, B.	5	Nickerson, T. W.	2
Barnes, Isaac O.	2	Hale, Moses L.	2	Osgood, Isaac	2
Bent, Ann	1	Hall, Andrew T.	10	Paige, J. W.	5
Blake, Charles	1	Hall, J. P.	2	Parker, C. H.	5
Blake, Edw.	5	Hall, H. J.	3	Parker, James	10
Bond, J. C.	2	Hall, Andrew T.	10	Parker, M. S.	2
Bond, W. C.	2	Harvey, P.	3	Parker, W. Thornton	2
Brown, Jos. E.	2	Haven, F.	5	Parsons, S.	2
Brown, Chas. H.	2	Head, G. E.	2	Payson, S. R.	2
Bryant, Gridley J. F.	5	Hill, Jeremiah	2	Perkins, Thos. H.	25
Bullard, W. T.	3	Homans, John	2	Phelps, S.	2
Bumstead, J.	3	Homer, Chas.	2	Phillips, Jonathan	50
Burgess, B., & Sons	5	Hooper, S.	10	Prescott, W. H.	15
Cabot, H.	2	Hosmer, Z.	2	Proctor, J. C.	2
Callender, Geo.	5	Howard, B.	2	Quincy, T. D.	2
Cash, (G. R.)	50	Howe, Geo.	10	Reports sold	cts. 50
Cash	5	Howe, Jabez C.	5	Rice & Kendall	5
Chesbrough, E. S.	2	Hubbard, Wm. J.	2	Riley, P.	2
Chickering, J.	5	Hunnewell, H. H.	10	Robinson, S.	2
Clapp, James	2	Jackson, Charles	25	Rogers, John K.	2
Clapp, James B.	1	Jackson, C., Jr.	2	Rogers, H. B.	10
Crocker, H.	10	Jameson, W. H.	2	Rogers, J. S.	2
Curtis, Chas. P.	5	Jarvis, D.	10	Ropes, W.	5
Curtis, B. R.	5	Jepson, S.	2	Ropes, H.	2
Cushing, Thomas P.	2	Johnson, J.	5	Russell, T. H.	2
D. D. B.	5	Jones, A. P.	20	Russell, C. T.	2
Dana, Ephr.	2	Jones, H. H.	2	Safford, Daniel	5
Dana, L.	2	Jones, L., & Co.	5	Sampson & Tappan	10
Davis, Samuel	2	Kendall, A.	5	Sargent, Bodwell	2
Denny, Daniel	2	Kimball, Daniel	2	Shaw, G. H.	25
Dixwell, J. J.	5	Kingman, A.	5	Shaw, R. G.	30
Driscoll, C.	2	Knott, J.	1	Simpson, M. H.	5
Dwight, E.	10	Kuhn, George H.	5	Simonds, Artemas	2
E. C.	4	Lamson, Edwin	3	Skinner, F.	10
Edmands, J. W.	25	Lawrence, A. A.	100	Smith, M.	3
Eliot, Samuel A.	50	Lawrence, James	10	Smith, G. W.	2
Emerson, Frederic	12	Lawrence, Mrs. Wm.	10	South Boston Iron Co.	5

Sprague, Peleg	2	Whipple, J. A.	2	<i>Cambridge, Mass.</i>	
Sprague, Phineas	5	White, B. C.	3	Beck, Charles	10
Storer, Robert B.	2	Whiton, J. M.	2	Norton, Andrews	10
Sweat, Samuel	2	Wigglesworth, Edward	5	Sparks, Jared	10
Tenny, S.	2	Wigglesworth, Thomas	5	<i>Watertown, Mass.</i>	
Thacher, Isaac	5	Wilde, George C.	2	Cushing, J. P.	20
Thwing, S. C.	2	Wilde, S. S.	5	Greene, J. S. C.	10
Thaxter, A. W., Jr.	10	Willard, Jos.	2	<i>Peterboro', N. Y.</i>	
Ticknor, George	10	Williams, M.	5	Smith, Gerrit	20
Tilden, Joseph	2	Willis, N.	5	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>	
Train, E.	10			Brown, John C.	10
Tucker, W. W.	10	<i>Charlestown, Mass.</i>		Ives, Moses B.	10
Tufts, Quincy	1	Crowninshield, C. W.	2	Ives, Robert H.	10
Turpin, Jno. P.	2	Foster, Charles	2	Ives, Hope	10
Vinton, Thos. M.	2	Hurd, Jno.	5	Manton, Amasa	10
Waldo, H. S.	5	Lawrence, Edward	2	Wayland, Francis	10
Welch, Francis	3	Walker, C. C.	2		
Wells, John B.	2				

Names received in May, 1851, after the Treasurer's account was made up, which will be carried to the credit of the society next year:—

Curtis, B. R.	5	Farwell, S. T.	2	Peck, Solomon	2
Curtis, C. P.	5	Moring, C. H. L.	5	Reed, B. T.	2
Dalton, Peter R.	10	Munn, Luther	2	Swallow, Asa	2
Fales, S. M.	5	Nickerson, T. W.	2	Timmins, H.	5

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, PRESIDENT.

*GEORGE BLISS, *THEODORE LYMAN, *SAM'L T. ARMSTRONG.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

*WILLIAM BARTLETT,	J. S. STONE,
*WILLIAM REED,	*LUCIUS BOLLES,
LEONARD WOODS,	JOHN C. WARREN,
WILLIAM JENKS,	HENRY J. RIPLEY,
*ELIJAH HEDDING,	CHARLES LOWELL,
*EBENEZER PORTER,	*JOHN S. PETERS,
*BENJAMIN B. WISNER,	*ROGER MINOT SHERMAN,
*JEREMIAH EVARTS,	*THOMAS H. GALLAUDET,
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